Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 259. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Iakotina" makes the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
[illegible] NO. 8.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by
ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest free as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Taingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama.
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,00,70,550/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,9903-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL.
Assistant Manager.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION
During the last 2 years I have published hundreds of testimonials from delighted patients, Doctors and Officials.
On 15th Oct., I start on a 2 months' tour of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, etc.,
ANOTHER DOCTOR'S
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
24th July started treatment. Left lung sounding dull and crepitations all over and particularly at upper part and back. Right lung apex and back portion affected Physical signs—Fever 100.3, night sweats, cough, dull pain in both sides, etc., T. B. in sputum
3rd Aug.—Cough and pains in sides improved along with appetite and restlessness
10th Aug.—Doing well.
18th Aug. Doing well.
25th Aug.—Change in right lung and in upper part of the left.
1st Sept.—Doing well.
18th Sept.—T. B. in sputum lessened at least by one-fourth the former number.
DISEASE ARRESTED.
Here we have the records of an eminent Indian Doctor.
Patient writes:—
"I am much better and can go about my duties once more which I could not do for months."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
DEACONESS HOME,
LUCKNOW.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.
MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND 4 Volumes. Rs. 3.
MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

SAVE MONEY
By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Sons. Telegraphic Address Phone [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneeers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of Methi, bags of Paddy, Iron bars flat, bundles of Jogree, bags of Harda, bags of Linseed, bags of Sugar, bags of Sweeping Grain, bundles of Docra Cotton, cases of E. bottles, parcel of Iron files, case of Matches, case of Locks, bundle of Twist, bundle of Bagging, empty Casks, case of Tea, empty Drums, bags of Jawari, bags of Bajree, bags of Rice, bags of Gram, bags of Wheat, bags of Masur, bags of Toor, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES GAJ FLANNEL AND 2 BALES COTTON MIX SARAJ.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagally Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nagardas Laxminarayan and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. B. Cavasji and Co.
4 cases Gaj Flannel No. T 100 P. R. Patel 6,000 inches 30.
2 Bales each 12 pieces cotton Mix Saraj inches 54.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES COLOURED ALPACA OF MARKENDRAI, 1 PACKAGE JUBILEE AND 2 PACKAGES BLACK POPLINS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. D. Patel and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:—
Seth Haji Amad Haji Abdul'a:
3 packages coloured Alpaca of Markendrai of smaller width.
Seth Varjivandas Manordas:
1 package Jubilee, Messrs. Chaturbhuj Bhaichand's goods No. 830 quality 44 inches.
Seth Nagardas Laxminarayan:
2 packages black Poplin No. 1500 Soko 50 inches, Messrs. L. L. Teli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 BALES SHEETINGS CALENDARS OF CROWN MILL.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Mathuradas Manji Valji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Vishvambharnath Bhargav:—
The undermentioned 55 bales pledged by him:—
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 5½ lbs.
7 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 6½ lbs.
8 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 7 lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 7½ lbs.
2 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 8 lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 8½ lbs.
4 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 9 lbs.
4 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 10½ lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 11 lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 11½ lbs.
7 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 12 lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 12½ lbs.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Vishvabharnath Bhargav:
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 9 lbs.
2 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 10½ lbs.
9 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 11 lbs.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.
SALE on SUNDAY, the 3rd November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Artistic English-made Elegant Pieces of Household Furniture (specially made-to-order), English Rich Cut Glassware, etc., of Capt. C. K. Greenway, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bodyguard Bungalow, next to Malabar Hill Post Office, Gibb's Road, very valuable artistic English made elegant pieces of furniture, (specially made-to-order), consisting of mahogonised, dining tables, dining chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, Chesterfield sofas, chair Piano, safe, electric fan, lights, English bentwood rocking chairs, bentwood sofas, rich teapoys, mirror back artistic hall cabinets, hall mirrors, rich black centre tables, rich Venetian and English ornaments, cut-glass centre pieces, Majolica vases, rich antique Chinese porcelainware, water colour pictures, writing tables, solid Rose wood clothes presses, rich bedroom cots, dressing cheval glasses, hatstand, book cases, real silver plateware, tubes, etc., liquor tantalus, novels, solid silver dressing toilet set, rich English dinner sets, and crockerywares and glassware, cooking pots.
The property of Capt. C. K. Greenway Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, Byculla, of Capt. L. C. Simpson.
Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Platedware of Reed and Barton and Mappin and Webb, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, opp. Y.M.C.A. dining table, chairs, grand mirror, back solid sideboard, dinner-waggon, dumbwaiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tilted top teapoy, show cases, cabinet, blackwood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano, low chair, folding arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, English, palm stand, centre table, well-known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron and brass, season wood almyrah of single and double doors, bedroom chairs, ice-box, glass ware crockery etc., etc.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale. Catalogues will be printed.
The property of Capt. L. C. Simpson.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1918.

B. MANECKLAL & CO,
AUCTIONEERS.
Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3297.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of English made small and big size, fancy and first class cut glass zummers of 12 to 30 lights. Several pieces of household furniture and jewelery.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATORS OF HALLS, ROOMS, SHOPS AND TEMPLES, ETC.,
Under the instructions of the parties concerned, B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms, situated at the junction of the Medows Street and the Esplanade Road, adjacent to Messrs. Badham Pile & Co.
One Lot.
Specially imported English made fancy first class cut glass zummers in different sizes containing 12 to 30 lights.
Several pieces of Drawing Room and Hall furniture, consisting of specially ordered drawing room set in 10 pieces lined with high class plush.
Blackwood side-boards.
"Rodgers" fire-proof safe.
Rolled Top Desk, big size.
Gramaphone Machine, original, revolving chair, etc.
Also several pieces of Jewelery set with diamond, Rubbies and etc., and a lot of pearl ornaments etc.
Articles are on view.
Terms 25 per cent required at the time of sale.
B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1918.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on Application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

FAMOUS HARDWAR BLANKETS-Warm, durable, fine and cheap. White Rs. 8 to 25. Black checkered Rs. 5 to 20. Lois white Rs. 12 to 20. Palti for suit Rs. 12 to 20 for a Than. S. S. MEHTA, Swadeshi Woolen Stores, No. 21, Hardwar, U.P. 2676

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co.. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE, LIFE, LOAN, WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. C

WE have a large stock of MACHINERY FOR SALE with late Krishna Mills, Ld., Delhi, such as Mules, Hand Reels, Drawing, Slubing, Intermediate and Roving Frames, Rollers and Clearer Carding Engines, Brass Pipes and Cast Iron Pipes as well as all other Machinery fitted with Bellow Room for Cotton purpose together with English Leather Beltings and Pulleys of different sizes and make. Full particulars on application. Apply to Selling Agent:—S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri, Delhi. Telegraphic Address "ZAMIR." 2222

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD Rs. 20—A reward of Rs. 20 will be given to the first informant of the present correct address and family history of Mr. ANANTRAO J. VYAS, late agent of the Indian Specie Bank, Nagpur Branch. Apply W. X. c/o The Globe Stores Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 2747

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India to advertise your stocks in write to "X." c/o Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 GALLEY PRESSMEN and 2 DISTRIBUTORS, for Newspaper Department. Apply personally between the hours 12 and 5 to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2778

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, practically hard working with upto date cloth making experience. Apply Box No. 1060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2775

WANTED—In January 1919, a Trained ASSISTANT MISTRESS for a Junior Class, Church of England, non-resident. Apply the HEAD MASTER, Bishop's High School, Poona. 2745

WANTED—SECOND-CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for alternate shift day and night for up-country. Apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2784

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An UNDERGRADUATE competent in English and Marathi correspondence. Salary according to qualification. Apply personally. "RATHAL KHIMJI, Abdulrehman Street. 2767

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

WANTED—AT ONCE—ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for temporary appointments in the Central Provinces and Berar. Apply with testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of CIVIL HOSPITALS, Central Provinces, Nagpur. Pay: Assistant Surgeons Rs. 150 per mensem plus allowances. Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rs. 60 per mensem plus allowances. 2714

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—9 experienced CLERKS for service overseas. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem during probationary period which will not be less than one month. Pay Rs. 50, when accepted, in India and Rs. 80 overseas. Free clothing and rations while on overseas. A knowledge of Hindi and Marathi is essential. Applications should reach the undersigned before 10th November, 1918. Apply to:—OFFICER COMMANDING COMBINED PORTER & LABOUR CORPS DEPOT, Kamptee (C.P.). 2777

WANTED.

WANTED—9-12 B. H. P Crude OIL ENGINE of known make, in good working order. Please write to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2721

WANTED—First-class HYPNOTIST to cure neurosthenic. Send testimonials and terms to Box No. 1048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2733

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOILERS, 30 by 7½ by 150, 30 by 7 by 130, 24 by 6½ by 125, Vertical boilers 8, 10, 12 N. H. P. Engines 250, 150, 80, 25 I. H. P. Economiser, Lathes, Pumps, Tanks. PHEROZSHAW COMPANY, Neshit Road, Mazgaon. 2278

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Slightly used English Screwin cutting power and foot Lathe can be seen at N D PATEL and Co., 283, Princess Street. 2769

FOR SALE—Four Cylinder CAR, 14-16 H.P. Seat Five. Good running order. Apply Box No. 1059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2771

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINE, 20 B. H. P. Hornsby Maker, complete and Grinding mills. Apply. JIVRAJ JINABHAI, Gulalwadi, Kamdar House. 2751

FOR SALE—One HUDSON TAXI CAR, 5 seater, completely overhauled and fitted with a new body; in excellent running order, complete with Taximeter. For particulars and price please apply to Box No. 1043, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

FOR SALE—METAL PRESSES, Spinning Lathes, 18 in. Blow Blower, One Roots Patent Blower, complete with pipe fittings and Cupola, Brick Making Machine, Two sheet Roller Machines, Steam Hammer, Steam Engine and Boiler. Please apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, 36, Charni Road, Bombay. 2780

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—TO LET—"HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point, completely furnished for the cold season. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2772

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates and undergraduates and men with experience in Government service for the posts of clerks and supervisors. The applicants should see the undersigned in person during office hours.

CHIEF AUDITOR,
Non-Military Pay & Pension Accounts,
Dadar, Bombay. 2744

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of a carcass shed at Tardeo Flats will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.), on Friday the 8th day of November, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 30th October, 1918. 2776

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY,

SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th November, 1918, being Public Holidays the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2732

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions. 2577

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 75 EACH, AT PAR, AND 26,250 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF RS. 30 EACH, AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the notice of Call dated 10th August, 1918, duly served on the Shareholders, this reminder is given to those shareholders whose names are on the Registers on the 19th day of October, 1918, and who have as yet not paid the First Call, that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 25th day of July, 1918, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 75 per share on the New Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of the par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 15th November, 1918, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th October, 1918. 2768

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1918.
2. To declare final Dividends on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1918.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. D. Tata as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., and the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To pass a Resolution of condolence on the sad death of Sir Ratan Tata.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October to the 9th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
TATA SONS Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 10th October, 1918. 2639

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir DORABJI JAMSHETJI TATA, Kt. has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant hilly or rocky land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at or near Altamount Road, formerly known as Mahaluxmi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 560 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece of land which larger piece is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 30 New No. 215, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7115 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 3453 and Street No. 8 and which premises are bounded on the East by the other property of Sir Dorabji Jamshetji Tata, Kt., on the West by the property of Bai Hamabai Framji Cama, on the North by the property of Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash and on the South by the property of Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1918.

MULLA AND MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2770

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TATIA PANDOO KANGOOTKAR, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent-land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at First Carpenter Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1708, New No. 8832, Old Survey Nos. 490-491, New Survey No. 5227 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6595 and Street Nos. 88-96 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by First Carpenter Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the property of Sootar Roopa and partly by that of Fakroo Miya Ali Saheb Koor, on or towards the South by the property of Madhawrao Yeshwant and on or towards the North by the property of Purshotam Ramchandra Mistry.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2781

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1378 of 1916.

GOPINATH JIWAN MAHATRE, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Sewree, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

1. LUXMON MOGHAJI NAKHWA.
2. DHARMA MOGHAJI NAKHWA, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing at Sewree Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay and 3. BHAT KRISHNAJI WAMAN MULE, also of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Sewree, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 22nd day of June, 1918, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of defendants all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the following property: All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land, situate at Sewree Agarwada, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Collector's Old No. 214 (a), New No. 14421 and New Survey No. 10, Sewree Village and which by admeasurement is about 134 square yards and having its four boundaries as follows, on the East and North the property of Khoja Jamal Ebrahim and on on the South the property of Krishnaji Waman and on the West the property formerly belonging to Budhya Barik.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 11th day of November, 1918, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1918.

(Sd.) EDWIN GILLET,
Assistant Commissioner.
2782

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LALLUBHAI NATHOOCHAND has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector or Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and also to the undersigned at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will then be considered and deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Lane on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 114-114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey No. 9440 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1270, Street Nos. 36-38-40-42-44 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of the estate of the late Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla, on or towards the South by the Tamarind Lane aforesaid, on or towards the East by the lane formerly called Church Lane now called Tamarind Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Joseph-Meya-Issac and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1918.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2779

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALI MAHOMED ABOO BUGHA has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Inam Toka land together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Parel on the Mahim or Sopari Baug Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,700 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the Bombay City Survey New No. 2539 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward No. 113 (1), Street No. 4, Ward No. 114, Street No. 1 and Ward No. 115 (1), Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Vali Mahomed Abu Bugha partly by the property formerly of Lalji Ratansey now acquired by the Bombay Improvement Trust and partly by the property formerly of Dorabji Nowroji Gordhan now acquired by the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Jam Mills and partly by the property of the Islam Mills, on or towards the North by the property of the said Islam Mills and on or towards the South partly by the said property of Lalji Ratansey and partly by the property of the said Jam Mills.

Dated this 30th day of October 1918.

J. H. MODI,
For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2783

Do you wear LEMONJIAN'S own make JEWELLERY
EVERY PIECE WORTH ITS VALUE,
J. LEMONJIAN & CO.
EUROPEAN Jewellers.
36, 44, 97, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12-30 P.M. (S.T.).
SALE OF 13 BALES YARN OF DAVID MILLS.

THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 31st day of October, 1918, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Sheth Trikamlol Malchand at Tumbakanta Pydhowni by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Fatehsing Pertapsing.

13 Bales Cotton Yarn No. 11½ of David Mills, Flowerman Ticket, each of 400 lb.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1 P. M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES, DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Chandulal Manilal at his shop in Dharmaraj gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thaker Gopalji Kalyanji & Co., Chikhalgullywala:—

8 Packages unbleached Dhoties Nos. 8899-9899 or others, each containing about 235 pieces; yards 8 to 14.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES SHEETING CALENDER.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.)

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai at his shop in Chikalgully Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Morarji Dharsey:—

6 Bales sheeting calender, Simplex Mills.
2 Bales of No. 3625.
2 Bales No. 3825.
2 Bales No. 4025.

On account and at the risk of Shah Bhanji Girdhar:—

6 Bales sheeting calender, Bombay Cotton Mills.
2 Bales 8 lbs. 2 bales 8½ lbs. 1 Bale 9 lbs. 1 bale 10 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 700 KHANDIS GRAMS RED OF PUNJABIZILLA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st October, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Sunderji Hariram and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Sheth Vithaldas Pddhavji, at the godown in Surat Street:—

100 Khandis Grams Red of Panjab Zilla.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Motibhai Rachan at the godown in Surat Street:—

On Khandis Grams Red of Puniab Zilla.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Permvi Kersondas at the godown in Musjid Bridge Street:—

200 Khandis Grams Red, of Panjab Zilla.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Govindji Bharmal at the godown in Sholapur Street:—

100 Khandis Grams Red of Puniab Zilla.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Yakubbhai Mahmedkhanji at the godown in Cholapur Street:—

100 Khandis Grams Red, of Puniab Zilla.

A deposit of Rs. 26 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st Oct., 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
98, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2469.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLEN PIECE GOODS REMNANTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st day of October 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T., at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort:—

An Invoice of Superior woolen piece goods remnants comprising Cashmere, Tweed, Whipcord, etc.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY 1st NOVEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 1st day of November 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, off Hummum Street very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelainware, platedware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet tone "Ellison" cottage piano, "Strohmenger" cottage piano, Brief size No. 9 "Oliver" typewriter, Singer's hand sewing machine, cabinet talking machine with records, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, made to order iron safe, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, writing tables, utensils, 15 pieces tapestry, etc., etc.

The property of J. Patterson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices.)

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising gunny bags, barrels and casks, kegs, drums iron, gunny, hoop iron, tins, cases, crates, bags of waste paper, chatai bags, copper and zinc water tanks, iron dholis for water.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st Oct., 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A picture worthy of the history-making age that produced it."

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE KAISER
"THE BEAST OF BERLIN"
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES.
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
GALA ATTRACTION
The
Official War Film
entitled
INDIAN SOLDIERS IN MESPOT
including
an enormous sensational drama in 6 parts
THE EMIGRANTS
OR
FOR HIS SON'S HONOUR
a drama of the Old and New World.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Company
In a series of popular London Musical Plays
To-night Thursday & To-morrow at 9-30 p.m.
A Musical Tale of the East
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
Saturday 2nd November at 9-30.
—"THE BETTER 'OLE"—
Capt. Brainsfather's Humurous Musical War Comedy
Sunday 3rd November at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"Mr. MANHATTAN"
PRICES AS USUAL.
Booking at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
DAILY AT 6-30 P. M.
"Frank Keenan"
IN
"Loaded Dice"

THE EMPIRE
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE PRESENTS
Messrs. JOUBE & ROSHER
of the
COMEDIE FRANCAIS
in a 5-Act Play
'The Culpable'
A vivid drama of a FRENCH COURT OF JUSTICE in which a leading
FRENCH BARRISTER
recognises a CRIMINAL whom he is prosecuting as
His OWN Son!!!
PATHE GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
The bewitching
RUTH ROLAND
In the 6th Drama of
"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"
"IN POVERTY'S POWER"
A series of highly emotional films, dealing with modern problems of life
VERDA PARK
Travel.
INDIAN DANCES
Variety.
PATHE GAZETTE
CLUBS ARE TRUMPS
Comic by Luke.
Coming! Coming!
KIPLING'S
"Naulahka"
The most gorgeous production of the year.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

NEXT SATURDAY

A NEW SERIAL

"The Adventures of Stingaree"

By E. W. HORNUNG, the author of "RAFFLES"

"The Adventures of Stingaree"

Sensational Episodes of
Early Australian Days

"STINGAREE" THE GENTLEMAN BUSH RANGER !

YELLS OF JOY

greet the tremendous scene in the Kaiser—The Beast of Berlin Photo-Drama, when the heroic young Lieutenant smashes the Kaiser on the jaw. You'll scream along with thousands of your fellow citizens to kill

THE KAISER

THE BEAST OF BERLIN

The wonderful photoplay that is now the talk of the town.

Daily at 7, 8-45, & 10-30 at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

NEAR TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

NEXT WEEK

Another Marvellous Production

THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS.

SOUL OF MARATHA HISTORY AND CULTURE.

THE LIFE AND MISSION OF

RAMDAS Spiritual Master and Political Guide of SHIVAJI

Edited by :—K. S. THACKERAY.

Exposes High Class Religion—political philosophy and throws a flooding search-light on Maratha History.

NO TRUE LOVER OF MARATHA HISTORY FAILS TO STUDY IT.

Price 12 Annas.

Sold at all respectable booksellers throughout India.

Apply to :—S. RAMCHANDRA & Co., PUBLISHERS, BOMBAY 14.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

THE THEATRE OF THE CITY.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Ceciley Hamilton's Thrilling Comedy

Diana of Dobson's

Last Saturday's Great Success

To-morrow at 9-30 p. m.

BY REQUEST

The Great War Play

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

The late James Welsh's greatest hit

Saturday at 9-30 p. m.

The Great Canadian Play

"THE LAND OF PROMISE"

By Somerset Maughan.

Monday next at 5 p.m.

DIVALI, BANK HOLIDAY, MATINEE

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

"APPLE OF EDEN"

Booking at Rose & Co.

PRICES :—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

To-day at 6-30 p. m. only

GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL

A 6-reel Metro Play

"OUTWITTED"

Featuring the well-known stars

EMILY STEVENS, EARLE FOXE

and OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTES

Showing how a poor girl outwits a capitalist who made her marry the son of his enemy to wreak his hatred by misleading him in his business, assuming herself the garb of a prophetess.

Popular Prices— Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	100
,, ,, Imports	14,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value	23.34
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	29.40
New York 11 a.m. (As known at closing time) Jan. / Mar. / May	30.07 / 29.58 / 29.3
New Orleans 10 o'clock Jan. / Mar.	28.96 / 28.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.34+23
Nov.	21.74+23
Dec.	21.22+24
Jan.	20.83 -27
Feb.	20.47+30

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	22 35+24
Nov.	21 64+13
Dec.	21.12+14
Jan.	20.74+ 8
Feb.	20.33+16

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Oct. 28th

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	29.40 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	18 55
,, ,, Fully Good	19 30
,, ,, Fine	19 80
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20 00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	20 75
,, ,, ,, Fine	21.25
,, Broach Good	22.50
,, ,, Fully Good	22.75
,, ,, Fine	23.00

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 26th

Consols 2½ %	59½	Unch'd
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52½	Unch'd
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½	Unch'd
Government Securities 3 %	60½	Unch'd
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.07	Unch'd

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 26th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½	Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½	Unchgd.
5 % New	£96½	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 26th.

SEEDS.

Wheat—No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.

Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Buyers	20/6

Tone :—Firm—Inactive.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crops Nov. Paid	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Nominal quotation this morning were Rs. 757/8 for Fully Good Broach April-May, Rs. 710 for Fine Oomra December-January and Rs. 647/8 for Fully Good Bengal December-January. We have had an irregular market during the day with some wide fluctuations. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 750 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 756, and owing to free selling and little buying power gradually dropped to Rs. 731. After touching Rs. 730 the market became irregular, the price advancing to Rs. 740, dropping to Rs. 735, advancing to Rs. 747 and again declining to Rs. 740. After improving to Rs. 745 the rate dropped to Rs. 738 and closed at Rs. 740. On the reopening of the bazaar at Colaba the quotations was Rs. 737, and the price quickly dropped to Rs. 728 on further free selling, but improved to Rs. 734 and closed finally at Rs. 739, other quotations being as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet and the enquiry very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully good Broach	April-May		739
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		635
Fine Oomras	,,		685/90

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 30TH OCTOBER 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Sawginned Dharwar			790	770	Ready.
M. G. Westerns			770	750	,,
M. G. Coompta			805	785	,,
M. G. Bagalkot			770	750	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		780	770		,,
M. G. Anjar		805	745		,,
M. G. Mundra		815	800		,,
M. G. Limbdi W.		775	755		,,
Kala Ginned		750	730		,,
M. G. Athni Miraj			800	780	,,
M. G. Broach	760	740			,,

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Quotations, Oct. 30th.

Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	740
Fine M. G. Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	706
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	,,	635

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 29th October, 1918.

Cotton	2,032 bales.
Wheat	13,320 Cwts.
Linseed	25,415 ,,
Rape, &c	3,188 ,,
Gingellyseed	927 ,,
Poppyseed	397 ,,
Groundnuts	3,816 ,,
Castorseed	2,229 ,,
Rice	13,797 ,,
Myrabollams	1,267 ,,
Cottonseed	6,031 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	186 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	287 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 30th October, 1918, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good Good.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Compta (M.G.)	-- -- --	815	800	Ready

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 30th—5-30 p.m.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as p.
Davids No. 10	1 5 8
Shapurji No. 10	1 3 2
Simplex No. 10	1 3 0
Edward No. 10	1 3 0
Light Houses No. 64	0 12 3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 3½
Fcs Demand	193
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	223
Shanghai	361
Japan	155
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 193.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 81.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet but steady with limited business passing. There was some improvement in the prices of Bombay-Burma Trading shares, both in the New issue and in the Old issue.

The following are the closing rates in the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2035, Swan 590, Standard 2412-8, Simplex 722-8, Shapurji 137-8, Pearls 520, Madhowji 2185, Kohinoor 1290, Kastoorchand 1160, Indore-Malwa 310, Bleaching 157-8, Finlay 445, Fazalbhoy 717-8, David 610, Currimbhoy 327-8, Crescent 222-8, Colaba 1350, Century 425, Central India 2465, Bombay Cotton 640, Bombay United 852-8, Bombay Dyeing 1310, Central Mining 34-8, Indian Cement 320, Katni ord 245, Katni def 1250, Shivrajpur 35, Tata ord 245, Tata def 1202-8, Alcocks 725, Bombay-Burma 862-8, Bombay Tramway 432-8, Tata Hydro 1140 and Bombay-Burma new 287½ pr.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2035, Swan 590, Standard 2410, Simplex 722-8, Shapurji 137-8, Pearls 520, Madhowji 2185, Kohinoor 1290, Kastoorchand 1160, Indore 310, Bleaching 157-8, Finlay Fazalbhoy 717-8, David 615, Currimbhoy 327-8, Crescent 222-8, Colaba 1350, Century 425, Nagpur 2465, Bombay Cotton 640, Bombay United 855, Bombay Dyeing 1310, Central Mining 34-8 Indian Cement 320, Katni ord 245, Katni def 1250, Shivrajpur 35, Tata ord 245, Tata def 1202-8, Alcocks 725, Bombay-Burma 860, Bombay Tramway 437-8 and Tata Hydro 1140.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for first 12 days ending 26th Oct. 1918.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Oct. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	18,21,200	71,04,100
A.D.C. Rly	93,500	2,41,800
B.K. Rly	4,500	14,400
G.B. Rly	5,900	20,100
Total	18,95,100	73,82,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 26th Oct. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	18,82,200	76,03,618
A.D.C. Rly	59,676	204,004
B.K. Rly	3,43	12,127
G.B. Rly	4,892	17,037
Total	19,50,877	72,36,786
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	-61,066	+1,00,482
A.D.C. Rly	+3,824	+29,196
B.K. Rly	+857	+2,273
G.B. Rly	+1,008	+3,963

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Oct. 1918	12,900	42,900
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 26th Oct. 1917.	13,132	45,028
Increase or Decrease	-232	-2,125

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Oct. 1918	1,906	4,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 26th Oct. 1917.	1,157	4,235
Increase or Decrease	+743	+465

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the period. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Oct. 1918	1,200	3,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 26th Oct. 1917.	--	--
Increase or Decrea	--	--

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Oct. 30th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 300-0	Rs. 6,71,050-0
Cash Certificates	,, 1,015-4	,, 5,79,475-4
Total Rs.	1,315-4	Rs. 12,5 ,525-4

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0
V.-P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY

Market, BOMBAY

INFLUENZA.

Successfully prevented and cured by

"KRI. NA."

PLAFENO

an extensively used, certain and safe remedy. Municipalities, Dispensaries and the Rich distribute it free among the poor

Full directions in 5 languages with the bottle. 36 doses. Re. 1.

Sold by

V. C. DASTUR & CO.
CHEMISTS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

One Chance in a Thousand

Mr. DEWJEE MALJEE

Well-known Jeweller of 40 years' standing is going to close his business on account of ill-health and will dispose of the stock at exceptionally cheap prices. The stock consists of English jewellery, bangles, bracelets, necklaces, chains, lockets, muff-chains, earnuts, buttons, beautifully engraved flower pots, &c., &c.

Do not miss this unique opportunity.

DEWJEE MALJEE KALBADEVI ROAD.

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS, FORT, BOMBAY. | Wines, Stores, Provisions & General Merchants.

ESTD. 1830. BRANCH AT CUMBALLA HILL. TEL. No 2192.

TREACHER'S SPECIALITIES:

*** Heart Labelled Brandy | Karewa Coffee
Tip-Top Tea | Supari Tooth Paste
C. C. C. Specific Cold, Cough, etc. TREACHER & Co.

Wana-Ranee

The Perfume of Ceylon

Regd

Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachets and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON

DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST. LONDON

It gives new life and energy.

However robust your normal health, the climate must have an effect more or less, and as you doubtless wish to shake off that "out of condition" feeling use the remedy always to hand.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the tried and trusted friend of hundreds of thousands. It is a natural remedy, removing the causes of :

NERVOUS DEBILITY. | LACK OF VIGOUR.
DEPRESSION. | NEURASTHENIA.
DISORDERED STOMACH. | EXHAUSTION.
MALARIA. | DYSENTERY.

Its regular use ensures a return of full virility and perfect condition.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in aerated water is a splendid "peg" and most wonderful restorative.

It has achieved wonderful results in India, and all over the world by instantly revitalising the whole nervous organisation and imparting a sense of physical and mental well being that ever fails to call forth congratulations. It has been prescribed by physicians throughout the world, for over half a century, and still has no equal.

Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Re. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

"SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL POSITION."

MR. ORR'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1917-18.

The administration report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for 1917-18 was issued yesterday over the signature of Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman. The following are extracts from the report:—

INTRODUCTORY.

The year 1917-18 was the nineteenth complete year of the Trust's existence and the third complete year passed under war conditions. The prolongation of the war forced the Trust to continue their policy of the utmost possible retrenchment in capital expenditure, but on the other hand it was no doubt due largely to war conditions and the accumulation of war profits in Bombay that the demand for the Trust's land reached an even higher pitch than in 1916-17 and still shows no sign of abating. In each of the past three years a new record has been established in the number of plots disposed of; and in 1917-18 the record was 50 per cent. better than that of 1916-17 both in number and area of plots. Four-fifths of the land disposed of was in the Trust's Northern Estates where land is comparatively cheap and consequently the value of land disposed of, Rs. 40 lakhs, fell short of the Rs. 45.6 lakhs of 1916-17, but is only just below the record of 1912-13, leaving all other years far behind.

DEMAND FOR BUILDING PLOTS.

The large demand for building plots in Scheme 5 which had arisen during 1916-17 continued and increased throughout 1917-18 and a very large number of plots to the east of Matunga Station having been agreed to be leased, the work of levelling and filling the area and constructing roads and drains therein had to be taken in hand and pushed on vigorously; 5,400 r.ft. of storm water drains large and small with manholes, water gullies and branch drains, 3,000 r.ft. of pipe sewers with manholes and 1,500 r.ft. of roads with the first layer of metalling were completed by the close of the year notwithstanding the difficulty of getting building materials for the work even at highly increased rates. This difficulty has been felt very keenly of late with regard to all Trust works and will, it is apprehended, seriously hamper the future progress of work if priority orders cannot be secured for the Trust's building materials.

The work of the large size storm-water drain on the length of the Eastern Avenue between Elphinstone and Naigaum Cross Roads which was undertaken at the joint expense of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust was completed during the year. A large number of building plots facing Suparibag Road having been agreed to be leased during the year the work of widening the portion of Suparibag Road from Hospital Avenue to Elphinstone Road was taken in hand and pushed on vigorously. This widening was carried out on concrete foundations laid to the ultimate grade and camber intended for the 120ft. Avenue.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

During the year under report Scheme No. 50—Mazagon Road Street Scheme—was added to the Trust programme. This Scheme has been prepared in pursuance of T. R. No. 34 of 1918 under which the Board called for a scheme or schemes providing for chawls to contain 5,000 rooms in all as a preliminary to the undertaking of improvement schemes. It covers 13.1 acres and provides sites for chawls containing 1,280 rooms, with a small playground. It also provides a new street 50ft. in width connecting Mazagon Road with Nesbit Road and frontage plots covering 6.1 acres for lease for shops, godowns and residences. It was notified on 14th March, 1918.

The Board also devised an alteration of Scheme No. 43, Parel Road (Central Section), involving acquisition of nine properties to permit of the extension up to Parel Road of Piru Lane, part of which the Municipality have already widened to 40ft. under the set-back sections and to improve the frontage plots for disposal on the new 120ft. road.

In Scheme No. 42—Spring Mills chawls (8 blocks) for housing the mill employees—3 blocks were completed during the year, making a total of 5 completed blocks which have now all been occupied. The sixth block was approaching completion and the remaining 2 were under construction at the close of the year.

Scheme No. 51—Scheme for housing the employees of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Worli—was under consideration towards the close of the year.

RECLAMATION AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

The question of reclamation of the foreshore near Nepean Sea Road which had been shelved on account of the war, was revived in February by the receipt of an application from a syndicate who wished to carry out the reclamation and take the land reclaimed on lease from the Trust. In view of the numerous legal difficulties about the scheme pointed out by the Trust Solicitors and of the fact that the reclamation could not be commenced before 9th November, 1918, when the Trust's right to reclaim lapses, the Board decided not to take up the work, but to leave it to private enterprise.

At the end of 1917-18, of the total of 1,583 acres vested in or acquired by the Board, about two-thirds remained to be developed; of the developed plot-area about one-fourth remained to be leased. The average value of the land leased is Rs. 29 per square yard; that of the land yet to be leased is about Rs. 13 per square yard only.

DISHOUSING AND REHOUSING.

Up to the beginning of 1917-18, completion certificates had been issued for 426 buildings on Trust Estates (exclusive of Police and Trust chawls), and taking into consideration the buildings which had been occupied with permission without completion certificates, the accommodation that had been made available by private enterprise was as follows:—

1,640 shops, 328 godowns, 1 shoeing forge, 3 soda-water factories, 1 rope factory, 1 soap factory, 1 tin-smith's shop, 1 iron foundry, 1 church, 4 theatres, 4 temples, 5 show rooms, 2 workshops, 4 houses for clubs and other associations, 5 schools, 1 music school, 4 hospitals, 2 office buildings, 8 electric sub-stations with 4 offices, 1 jamatkhana, 3 hotels, 1 hostel, 6 motor garages, 2 coach-houses, 3 motor workshops and a show room, 1 printing press, 1 lecture hall, 1 stable for 10 bullocks, 1 foundling home accommodating 300 inmates, 1 paper-sorting workshop, 1 silk school, 1 weaver's shed for 50 looms and a rope factory, 1 photographic studio, 1 lying-in hospital for 22 beds, 1 Post and Telegraph office, 1 building for hospital and school purposes, 1 building for marriage ceremonial purposes, 15 milch-cattle stables for 3,659 animals, 1 cabinet workshop, 1 sanitary institute, 7,138 tenements for families (3,150 of which one-room tenements, 937 two-room tenements and 1,816 larger tenements) and 1,236 servants' quarters.

In 1917-18 completion certificates were granted for 34 new buildings and including 60 incomplete buildings for which permission to occupy was granted the following further accommodation was made available by private enterprise.

185 shops, 27 godowns, 3 garages, 4 coach houses and horse, stalls, 1 show room, 10 workshops, 1 school, 1 milch-cattle stable for 216 animals, 1,017 tenements for families (506 of which were one-room tenements, 172 two-room tenements and 269 larger) and 70 servants' rooms.

At the end of the year completion certificates remained to be granted for 186 buildings in progress of which 92 were partly occupied and 94 unoccupied, while there were 170 leased plots on which buildings had not been commenced.

TENEMENTS.

The number of vacant tenements in the Trust's acquired houses and chawls was 937 at the beginning and 139 at the end of the year. These figures are exclusive of the tenements closed as unfit for human habitation. The 56 buildings demolished on the Trust Estate during the year contained 798 tenements, including 528 of one-room each. In accordance with the practice of the last seven years, the tenants of no tenement were dishoused until a vacant tenement had been offered to them in the Trust's acquired buildings or chawls at about the same rent as they had hitherto paid or less. In Scheme 31, occupants of only 18 out of 99 tenements demolished and in Scheme 32 of only 6 out of 88 tenements demolished, accepted the accommodation offered. The majority of the tenants went to buildings outside the Estate, fearing that if they accepted room in the houses acquired by the Trust, they would soon have to make a second move when these houses were demolished. In the other schemes the occupants of 332 demolished tenements were transferred to vacant tenements in the Trust's acquired buildings and chawls, and those of the remaining 279 tenements sought new accommodation outside the Trust Estate. On the other hand the new residential accommodation made available for the City population in the Trust Estate during the year (neglecting shops and other non-residential quarters) amounted to 1,208 tenements, viz., in:

Lessees' houses	1,017
Spring Mills chawls	126
Trust Chinch Bunder chawls	64
Palton Road camp	1
Total ...	1,208

So the long standing balance against the Trust in the way of excess of tenements demolished over new tenements provided on the Trust Estates was reduced by (1,208-798) equal to 410 and now stands at 8,023 as shown below:—

Tenements demolished		23,234
Tenements provided in Trust chawls, including Spring Mills chawls	4,940	
Tenements provided in semi-permanent camp	954	
Tenements provided in Police chawls	1,162	
Tenements provided in Board's lessees' buildings	8,155	
		15,211
Balance against the Trust		8,023

Details are given in Appendix N.—

Out of the total 5,10,000 square yards added to the floor area in the whole City in the last 4 years, an area of 1,73,000 square yards was provided on Trust estates.

The number of plots disposed of up to the end of 1917-18 totalled 1,053 measuring about 12,74,000 square yards or 263 acres valued at Rs. 367.5 lakhs with a present annual rental of Rs. 16,24,000 and an ultimate annual rental of Rs. 16,79,000.

There were 836 acquired buildings in charge of the Trust at the commencement of the year, and 44 were acquired during the year; out of the total of 880,56 were demolished during the year.

At the end of the year the Trust had 824 such buildings containing 8,944 tenements of the aggregate gross annual rent of Rs. 11,77,704.

The average population of the Board's chawls and semi-permanent camps throughout the year was 19,044.

FINANCE.

The budget of 1917-18 contemplated a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs; but in view of the unfavourable condition of the money market due to the war, it was decided to do without a loan by cutting down expenditure to the minimum consistent with immediate requirements. The Trust's total borrowings up to date stand at Rs. 568 lakhs (face value) involving interest and sinking fund charges of Rs. 25.71 lakhs per annum on net receipts of Rs. 560 lakhs (allowing for premia and discount in different years).

By the end of 1917-18, the Board had raised Rs. 568 lakhs by loans, and their total capital receipts including 54 lakhs received from Government (50 lakhs in 1911 and 4 lakhs in 1913), amounted to Rs. 734 lakhs, out of which they have spent Rs. 42 lakhs on the improvement of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in them, Rs. 648 lakhs on their own acquired estates and Rs. 3 lakhs on their office building.

Net revenue from Trust estates has increased from 9.8 in 1909-10 to 27.3 lakhs in 1917-18, and it is a matter for congratulation that it has increased much faster than the interest and sinking fund charges. In 1917-18 for the first time in the history of the Trust the net revenue of the year has more than sufficed for the service of debt charges independently of the Municipal contribution. The Trust's surpluses since 1909-10 have under the amended Act been utilized towards capital expenditure, thereby reducing borrowings by Rs. 53.38 lakhs. The earlier surpluses were made over to Government and the Municipality.

The report concludes:—The close of the Trust's 19th year finds them in possession of estates aggregating one-ninth of the total area of the Island and accommodating one-eleventh of the total population with a sanctioned programme involving the expenditure of 903 lakhs on the City (639 past and 264 future) and resources sufficient to justify them in undertaking new schemes costing 122 lakhs net. At the end of the year under report the properties on the Trust Estates were rated at Rs. 79 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 54 lakhs over the assessment of properties on the same land when it first came into the Trust's possession.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 6/-
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

DIWALI SWEETS

HALWA BOOKS AND ALBUMS	HALWA PLATES AND DISHES	DECORATED MESUR	SUGAR TOYS	GHAIVAR — BENGALI KHAJAS, Etc.	SWEETMEAT FRUITS AND BASKETS

Also Fancy Glass and Chinaware, Real Porcelain, White and Blue Chinaware, Fancy Wall-Plates, etc.
Real Jewellery, American Sari-Pins, Real Cutchware, Enamelled Links, Studs, etc., etc.

GOVINDJI VASANJI CIHRA BAZAR and GRANT ROAD BOMBAY Telegrams.—"SWEETMEAT." Tele. No. 1656.

THIS SMALL PHIAL OF
AMRITDHARA
does surely replace the drug stores of the world!
Don't take our word but judge the fact from over 23,000 testimonials received in its favour.
"Amritdhara" has cured, is curing and will cure and prevent almost 90 per cent. of the diseases known to humanity as well as animal life.
"Amritdhara's" unique feature is that it can be used internally as well as externally.
"Amritdhara" is the leading curative of the day and is veritably an ANGEL DOCTOR.
A phial costs only Re. 2-8 with full directions.
A sample phial costs 8 annas.
Get these Elixir Drops this minute and judge their wonderful effect.
THE MANAGER,
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY,
Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara P. O., LAHORE.

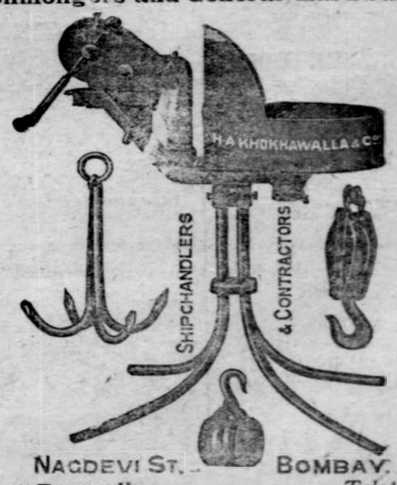
Just received fresh stock
OF ALL SIZES
SUAL DOG SPARKING PLUGS
[WHOLESALE & RETAIL]
R. T. MEHTA & Co.
Near West End Cinema, Churni Road, Bombay.

MONGINI. . . BROTHERS . .
For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .
AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.
WILKINSON'S
Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.
HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Appropriate, always.
With certain dishes, such as *Game*, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.
In fact, for everything with which a sauce *can* be used, LEA & PERRINS' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.
Lea & Perrins
The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

Chandrakanti Drab
THE ONLY GENUINE
COMPLEXION IMPROVER.
Removes Pimples, Bloches, Wrinkles and other ugly spots on the face skin. Imparts a charming natural tone, youthful softness and delicacy to the skin. Quite harmless and antiseptic. Deliciously scented.
Price, per bottle As. 12. Per V. P. P. Re. 1-3.
The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works & Stores,
373-5, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.
Bombay Agents:—
DALAL BROS & CO.,
Tarachand Building, Bhaleswar Road, Bombay.

H. A. KHOKHAWALLA & Co.
Engineers Ironmongers and General Hardware Merchant


NAGDEVI ST., BOMBAY.
Telegrams "PIPING." Telephone No. 716.

"CLIDIONS"
SPECIFIC TREATMENT for INFLUENZA

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
GERMICIDE—preventive against Influenza	0 10	COUGH PILLS for Cough & Cold..	0 8
LIVER SOLUTION (Purgative) ..	1 4	LUNG INHALATION in pneumonic cases	2 0
FEVER DROPS, (144 doses) Curative against Influenza	1 0		

PREPARED (according to Prof. GAZZAR'S Formulae) [*Can be had at all Chemists.*]
ONLY BY—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Oct 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.875 Inch
Temperature of Air	84.0 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.3 ,,
Dew Point	68.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.618 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 ,,
Minimum do.	76.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE E.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	157 Mls.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.	h.	m	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m	ft.	in.
Wed.	30	m 8	13	25	7	30	m 1	52	20	1
		9	2a	25	6		2	34a	18	0
Thur.	31	m 8	54	25	8	31	m 2	40	19	18
	Nov	9	41a	26	3	Nov	3	7a	17	5
Fri	1	m 9	27	25	11	1	m 3	20	19	1
		10	14a	26	11		3	36a	16	15
Sat.	2	m 9	58	24	1	2	m 3	56	19	8
		10	47a	27	6		4	5a	18	0
Sun.	3	m 10	28	26	3	3	m 4	32	19	4
		11	19a	27	11		4	34a	16	0
Mon.	4	m 10	59	26	4	4	m 5	8	19	0
		11	50a	28	2		5	4a	15	9
Tues.	5	m 11	31	26	3	5	m 5	44	19	0
							5	36a	15	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct. 30 (Wednesday)	Sunrise.	6h 38m	Sunset.	6h.	7m
,, 31 (Thursday)	,,	6h 39m.	,,	6h.	7m
Nov. 1 (Friday)	,,	6h 39m.	,,	6h.	6m
,, 2 (Saturday)	,,	6h 39 m.	,,	6h.	6m
,, 3 (Sunday)	,,	6h 40 m.	,,	6h.	5m
,, 4 (Monday)	,,	6h 40 m	,,	6h.	5m
,, 5 (Tuesday)	,,	6h 41m.	,,	6h	4m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1st 18 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d 10h 16-2m p.m.: Full Moon 18d 11h 3 0m p.m Last quar er, 25d. 8h. 55.3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th October 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except at Delhi. Night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess at Mainpuri, but is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in upper Sind and north Rajputana. Humidity remains below normal in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly above the average in Rajputana; night temperature continues in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal locally in Kathiawar and Central India West. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature is also in excess at Indore, but is in defect at Dessa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature remains in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains in large defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in defect in the southern districts.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air continues very dry. Day temperature is above the average except in south Hyderabad; night temperature is in moderate defect in east Hyderabad and in slight defect locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a very light shower at Bangalore. The disturbance approaching the north-west frontier is giving moderate cloud in north-east Baluchistan and light cloud in the north Punjab. The depression in the Bay appears to have moved nearer to the Madras coast, but as yet caused no rainfall there. The distribution of temperature and humidity is similar to that obtaining yesterday. Conditions continue favourable for rainfall on the Madras coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 30th October 1918, was 30 079 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

Evening party at China Bagh to congratulate Seth Rutto chand Master, Seth S. A. Shah and Seth J. Morarji.

Moderate Conference, Empire Theatre 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 2.

Divali (Hindu holiday) Banks closed. Postal holiday.

Moderate Conference, Empire Theatre 11-30 a.m.

Joint Meeting for Prayer, with regard to the War, for Christians of all denominations, at the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, (close to the Parsi Statue) 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 3.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Dubai, Bushire, Bahrain and Gwader will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday previous.

MONDAY, November 4.

Hindu New Year (1975): Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

Legislative Council Dinner at Government House at 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and Howitt Phillips Co. 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

Friends and relatives are informed that there will be a Requiem High Mass for the soul of the late Anthony Conceicio on Monday the 4th November at 7 a.m. at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn., (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

A. E. S.'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

Owing to the prevalence of the influenza epidemic the November meeting of the Union will be held on the 10th proximo instead of the 3rd.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Stock Exchange will remain closed on the 1st proximo on account of the Dhuntares holiday.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund will be closed on Saturday and Monday owing to the Divali holidays.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, the subject being "Path of Discipleship." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of July, August, and September, 1918:—

Mr. Manishanker D. Joshi Rs. 20; Mr. S. M. Mone Rs. 20; Mr. Y. B. Kirtiker Rs. 5; Sweets, etc., from:—Messrs. Balaram Ganpatrao Chintoba Chhapwalla; Gosar Maloo; Poonaji Hira; Sura Hargan; Bhinsi Padamsi; Gowar Pasoo; Rawji Raghawji; Shanker Rawji Chasker; Bhat Bazar Panch; Shah Khairaj Nagsi; Borivli Bazar Panch; Harnandrai Surajmal; Rakhmabai Shantram Diwadkar; Vinayakrao Moroba Mone; Hirji Bhojraj; Shah Malsi Monji; Shah Meghji Ramji; Shah Karamsi Moorji; Shah Virji Maloo; Ratanji Jiwandas; Bhawanji Laxmidas; Kanji Ladha; Jayachand Wanmali; Pasoo Kaya; Shah Sojpal Widhoo and Co.; Shah Lalji Palan; Tokarsi Moolji and Co.; Nawalchand Mulukchand; Shah Jagjiwan Nathoo; Kurpa Raimal; Javerchand Rajpal; Shah Ganpat Pacha; Keshawji Makanji and Dosi; Hirji Mansi; Welji Gangaji; Harsi Ratoo; Dhondi Appa; Asoo Monasi; Kurpal Ghansi, Rice and Toor Dall from Shet Khimji Assar Virji; Cigarettes from Miss Sargent.

GWALIOR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING: 2ND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 30.

THE SHARA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Mount Pleasant	9 7	Makbul	8 2
Subeh Pasha	9 0	Contest	7 10
New Era	8 9	Chester	7 0

THE COUNTRY BRED PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Red Duke	9 7	Black Stone	7 5
Sugar Cane	8 7	Atlanta	6 7
Discarded	8 0		

THE KAMLA RAJA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Last Spot	9 0	Byculla	8 1
Merry Mabel	8 13		

THE SCINDIA CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Penny Pie	10 10	Parvus	8 4
Claim A.	8 12	Fine Trout	7 10
Dress	8 12	Llansinfried	7 5
May Boy	8 10		

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Battle Axe	9 0	Garland	7 13
Beadmaker	9 0	Hurman	7 0
Resold	8 6		

THE GWALIOR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Le Soleil	9 3	Turbulent	8 1
Lebanon	8 12	Hookkoo	7 5
Hunyadi	8 8		

Top weight not having accepted weights have been raised 5 lbs.

A GRUSOME TRAGEDY.

PARDESHI THROTTLED IN GUNNY BAG

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan resumed the enquiry into the death of a Kalu, a Pudeshi, whose dead body was found in the tank of the Kaiser-e-Hind Mill at Ghorapdeo on the 6th instant. Kunda Bissesar, the suspected man, was present at the enquiry.

A woman, Maddya, who lived at Ghorapdeo, said she was kept by one Sachita who had a shop for selling parched rice. She was intimate with the deceased, and Kunda was also on terms of friendship with Sachita. About 22 days ago, on a Saturday the deceased came to her room at about 10 p.m., spread a gunny on the ground and went to sleep on it. She slept near him, and there was no light in the room. She woke up as somebody tord on her foot and she saw Kunda. Kunda sat by her side and told her not to be friendly with the deceased, but to be friend with him, and when he touched her she pushed him away. She refused to be friends with Kunda, whereupon the latter sat on the deceased's chest and seized his throat. The deceased shouted that he was being throttled, and when witness caught Kunda he kicked her. The deceased continued shouting and struggling, until overcome. The neighbours collected in front of the house and when the witness threatened to raise an alarm Kunda said he would throttle her. The crowd dispersed when Sachita and she went to the door and told the persons who had collected there that nothing had happened inside and they went away. Kunda picked up the gunny, placed Kalu's body in it up to the neck and asked Sachita to help him to tie the sack round the deceased's neck. He then asked her and Sachita to help place the sack on his back. He then took the body away at about 4 a.m.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said the body was in a decomposed condition. Witness found a wound on the right side of the forehead and some bruises in the centre. Owing to dicomposition witness could not see definite signs of strangulation. There was no fracture of the skull.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A friend of mine whose wife was ailing for a long time in her native place was anxiously awaiting news of her recovery. Suddenly he received a telegram from his brother-in-law, saying "my sister death, goods arrived." He was shocked to hear the news as conveyed by the first three words in the telegram and he passed one day and night in mourning. He was also sympathised with by his friends in his bereavement. Intending to go to his native place to take charge of his motherless children he purchased a ticket. He enquired at the station Telegraph Office as to the time when the telegram in question was despatched. To his great surprise he was informed by the signaller that the telegram was mutilated and that the original telegram read as follows: "My sister's health good; arrived." May we ask who is responsible for this "Tragedy of Errors?" Supposing the reverse was the case i.e., where a wife was expecting some news about her husband. The mutilation of the message would have cost her a tonsured head, widow's weeds and broken bangles, signs of widowhood according to the Hindoo custom. Who would then have repaired the loss? Surely the mutilation of "health" into "death" may be significant of the fact that the signallers may be overworked to the detriment of their health.

The Telegraph Department should consider the question of improving their staff for the benefit of the public at large.—Yours, etc.

"PERPLEXIGRAM."

Sholapur, Oct. 27.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is a statement showing the figures of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan received from Districts (including subscriptions through Post Offices as known up-to-date):—

Karachi Rs. 1,37,46,000; Ahmedabad Rs. 40,84,482; Poona Rs. 18,66,576; Bijapur Rs. 14,79,991; Dharwar Rs. 12,60,978; East Kandesh Rs. 11,88,397; Broach Rs. 10,71,286; Surat Rs. 10,29,025; Kaira Rs. 8,92,379; Hyderabad Sind Rs. 8,68,956; Sholapur Rs. 7,99,325; Sukkur Rs. 7,59,800; Aden Rs. 7,40,859; Thana Rs. 7,09,677; Kanara Rs. 6,59,791; Kolaba Rs. 5,79,900; Rajkot Rs. 5,51,916; West Khandesh Rs. 4,65,185; Ahmednagar Rs. 3,31,815; Belgaum Rs. 2,76,900; Larkana Rs. 2,69,403; Satara Rs. 1,55,902; Nasik Rs. 1,54,921; Ratnagiri Rs. 1,36,596; Mirpurkhas Rs. 1,31,757; Cutch Rs. 1,21,985; Baroda Rs. 85,400; Sadra Rs. 57,000; Palanpur Rs. 25, 300.

The Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad has resigned the permanent presidentship of the All-India Moslem League.

CHARGE AGAINST S. T. MAJOR.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT OF AN OLD LADY.

SUMMONS GRANTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. B. Chothia preferred a complaint against Major Crispin, Supply and Transport Corps. Bombay, of voluntarily causing hurt with a stone. In his information Mr. Chothia stated:—

"I am a share broker and reside at Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi. I know the accused. He resides on the ground floor of the same building in which I reside. I reside on the first floor. Yesterday at about 8-30 p.m. some person unknown is alleged to have thrown a stone at accused's motor car which was lying in the compound of the bungalow. Accused thought that the stone was thrown by some inmate or child of my family. The accused at first shouted out and then picked up a stone and threw it at my balcony. My aged mother—a lady about 76 years of age who was attracted to the balcony by accused's shouts, was standing on the balcony with the grand-children. The stone hit the old lady violently on the face. She uttered a cry of pain and fainted. I then had her put in bed and a doctor was sent for. He dressed her wound and treated her. The old lady is at present lying ill in bed. She is too weak and ill, both from age and the pain of the wound to attend Court to-day. The accused being a military man, is liable to go away any time, hence I present this information. I produce the medical certificate affixed hereto. I complained to the police who helped me to get accused's name. I therefore charge the accused as above."

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Chothia stated that the accused came to him some time after in a half-tipsy state and wanted to apologise, but he peremptorily ordered him off the premises.

The Magistrate issued a summons which was made returnable on the 14th November.

FULL-TIME CORONER NOT REQUIRED.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

In reply to a memorial to H. E. the Governor, submitted by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, President of the Parsi Panchayat, on behalf of some of the inhabitants of Bombay of various communities, for the appointment of a whole-time Coroner for the City of Bombay, the Acting Secretary to Government states that "on a careful examination of the cases in which inquests were held during the last three years, Government find no evidence of any considerable delay in the completion of the inquests to the point at which orders releasing the body were passed. They, therefore, regret that they cannot accede to the request for the appointment of a full-time Coroner, which would involve considerable expense with very slight advantages in return."

CONTROL OF GRASS.

MAXIMUM PRICE FIXED BY GOVERNMENT.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued on Wednesday, 30th October, notifies:—

Under the authority of the notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 8816, dated 31st August, 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the maximum price for the sale of grass at Rs. 30 per thousand pounds in Poona, including Kirkee Cantonments.

Any person found selling the grass at a price in excess of that fixed above will be punishable under No. 11-J of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity as sold, whichever is most.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon leave Poona to-morrow at 6 p.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The market for jute mill shares was dull and uninteresting although there was some slight improvement in the tone of the market. Business was, however, on a very restricted scale. Coal shares in which a fair volume of trade took place ruled quiet but steady and for the most part unchanged. Miscellaneous and industrials were neglected business in this section having fallen off very seriously since Government announcement of excess profits tax. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 33-4, Baraboni 17-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 29-12, Bolompore 14-12, Central Collieries 12-8, Central Pench 17, Equitable 48-4, Ghusick and Muslin 24-12, Hapjan 16-12, Phularitand 14-12, Reliance 52, Searsole 12, Sendra 27-8, South Govindpur 12-8, Sowardih 20-12, Sutkudih 16.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord) 550, Howrah (ord) 4?-12, Kamarhatty (ord) 460, Kankinarrah (ord) 450 Lansdowne (ord) 314, Reliance (ord) 24-4.

Miscellaneous—Alliance Jute (deb) 95, Behar Oil 25, Bengal Brass 24-4, Howrah Oil 38-8, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 23-?4.

Government Papers three and a half per cent were quoted at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 76 to Rs. 76-8.

Erratum:—For yesterday's quotation Kuardi Rs. 14 to Rs. 15-4 should read Koradi.

TRIDUUM SERVICES IN ST. MICHAEL'S

A Triduum Service was held commencing from Friday the 25th in the evening at 6-30 p.m. consisting of the Rosary the Litany of the Saints, and a short instruction. The Services terminated on Sunday the 27th with a high mass in the morning and the exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 5 p.m. the same evening.

HOLY-MAN AND HIS PATIENT

FAKIR KILLED BY LUNATIC.

At the Calcutta High Court, Justices Fletcher and Walmsley disposed of the reference made by the Additional Sessions Judge of Chittagong in the case of the Emperor against Kishore Chunder De. The accused was tried before the Sessions Judge and a jury on a charge of murder. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the verdict referred the case to the High Court.

Mr. Orr, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared in support of the reference. Babu Gagan Chand Boral defended the accused.

The deceased Singa was a Fakir (holy man). He used to smoke "ganja" but was respected by all. The accused was rumoured to be attacked at times with insanity. It was also rumoured that Singa Fakir had given Kishore some medicine, which in the opinion of the latter, though at first he thought it had benefited him, had made him bad. The occurrence took place at 6-30 a.m., on the 1st June last. At abot 2 a.m. that morning the Fakir was seen at Choker Ghat and at about 4 a.m. he was seen in the Dahazani Bazar. The Fakir used to wander about blowing a "singa" (a kind of horn) at night as well as by day. At about 6-30 a.m. Ram Rattan, whose house was used as a den by the "ganja" smokers, was awakened by hearing the Fakir on his verandah crying out "Kishore is cutting me." Ram Rattan came out and saw Kishore with a dao in his hand, leap off the verandah and run away. According to the advice given by Ram Rattan the Fakir went to a medical practitioner near by. Meanwhile Kishore, after he had left Ram Rattan's house, threw the dao under a mango tree and went to a woman in the village and asked for a piece of cloth to cover himself as he was in a state nudity. She gave him a rag. Then he went to the ferry and ferried himself across. The Fakir who had gone to the local doctor's house stated there that Kishore had wounded him. The Sub-Inspector of Police arrived there in the evening and to him the Fakir made a similar statement. The Fakir was sent to the Sadar Hospital, but he died before reaching the place. Kishore absconded but was arrested not long afterwards in the house of some of his relatives. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that on the evidence the accused had been, at the least, proved beyond reasonable doubt to be guilty under the first part of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

In their lordships' opinion there could not be any doubt that the case was a true one. It was quite clear on the evidence that Kishore killed the Fakir with a dao. The evidence, however, showed that at the time when he committed the offence the accused was by reason of the unsoundness of his mind incapable of knowing the nature of his act. Their lordships passed orders under Section 470 of the Criminal Procedure Code (judgment of acquittal on the ground of lunacy). They further directed that the case should be reported for the orders of the Local Government. In the meantime, until the orders of the Local Government were given, the accused should remain in the custody of the Lunatic Asylum.—"The Statesman."

MODERATE CONFERENCE.

The following communique is issued by the General Secretary, All-India Conference of the Moderate Party:—

The proceedings of the Conference will commence on Friday the 1st of November at 2-30 p.m. at the Empire Theatre and on Saturday the Conference will meet at the same place at 11-30 a.m.

GRIEVANCES OF PASSENGERS AT MAHUWA.

The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association made a complaint to the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. regarding the grievances of passengers at Mohuwa. The Company have now replied to the Association. They admit that the existing conditions are capable of amelioration, and they understand that the Bhavnagar State are also contemplating certain improvements which will tend to minimise some of the difficulties which the passengers have to contend with. These improvements comprise the provision of a pier, alongside which the passenger boats can go, and which will obviate the inconvenience attendant on embarking and disembarking on boat from shore. The State is also considering the provision of a road to the pier, and a shed for shelter. As to the allegations that the Manchadwallas extorted money from passengers the company think that the allegation is not well founded. They state that probably the competition amongst the passengers themselves for early places occasionallly leads to the offer of small sums to secure early attendance.

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Will you or any of your readers furnish me through your columns the address of the Agents in Bombay of Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. of London and oblige?—Yours, etc.

"A".

Bombay, Oct. 28.

CHILD'S DEATH FROM BURNS.

Sakhubai, a Hindu girl aged six years, who lived at Chikalwadi, accidentally knocked over a Kerosine oil lamp on Monday night. She was burnt all over the body and died subsequently.

The Arya Kumar Sabha, Faizabad, wholeheartedly supports the Intercaste Hindu Marriages Validating Bill, introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

THE EPIDEMIC.

SLOW BUT STEADY DECLINE.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday	.. 135
For preceding 24 hours	.. 141
For corresponding 24 hours last year	.. 95

The city's mortality figures have remained practically stationary for the last four or five days, and the mortality on Tuesday was also practically the same as on Monday, there being a decrease of only 6 from the figures of the previous day. On Tuesday, the deaths occurred as follow in the different wards: Fort ward 6, Mandvi ward 19, Bhuleshwar ward 14, Girgaum ward 7, Byculla ward 31, Parel ward 15, Mahim ward 14, railways and homeless 1 and hospitals 28. There was no attack or death from plague, small-pox or cholera.

Deaths from principal causes.

The total mortality during the week ending Saturday last was 1,358. Deaths from principal diseases were as follow:—

Disease.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Respiratory system	823	180
Influenza	252	0
Ague and remittent fever	88	34
Debility	75	65
Old age	65	47
Nervous system	50	31
Digestive system	29	25
Diarrhœa	27	31

In the different communities.

During the week, the deaths occurred as follow among the different communities:—

Caste.	Population.	Deaths.
Jains	20,460	46
Brahmins	53,656	52
Lingais	1,179	12
Bhatias	7,780	7
Hindus of other castes	5,47,192	655
Hindus, low caste	54,235	146
Mussalmans	1,79,346	300
Parsees	50,931	36
Jews	6,597	6
Native Christians	41,273	78
Eurasians	4,183	4
Europeans	11,894	10
Buddhists	578	6

In the different Wards.

The mortality was as follows in the different wards, during the week:—

Fort ward	114
Mandvi ward	159
Bhuleshwar ward	211
Girgaum ward	142
Byculla ward	348
Parel ward	167
Mahim ward	202
Railways and homeless	15

During the week, the deaths among persons of different age were as follows:—

	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Under 1 year	257	166
1 to 5 year	152	42
All ages above 5 years	949	366

INFLUENZA AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—It has been suggested that the Matric examination coming on in the month of March should be postponed, because many students have been disabled from attending to their studies owing to influenza. I venture to suggest that it is much more necessary to postpone the Law examination which is nearer at hand. The epidemic is spreading all round and vast numbers are daily attacked. Among them are many students who are candidates for the above examination, which is to be held on the 13th of November. As they are, from no fault of their own, deprived of utilizing the last days, which are so precious to every student and which no student, however regular, can afford to lose, it will be doing them justice to postpone the examination for about a month.—Yours, etc.

CANDIDATE.

Hyderabad (Sind), Oct. 26.

EPIDEMIC STILL SPREADING IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 29.

Influenza deaths, which have averaged 70 to 80 daily, increased yesterday to 98. All schools are closed, lectures and meetings are being postponed. Newspaper correspondents suggest closing of cinemas.

Enjoy your Holidays at

MATHERAN

Royal Hindu Hotel

"THE PREMIER HOTEL ON THE HILL"

Special Accommodation for Families.

For full particulars enquire at—

GOVINDJI VASANJI,

CHIRA BAZAAR AND GRANT ROAD,

BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 1656.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains, Contusions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/-3 oz. bottle.

FOSTER & SONS,

CHEMISTS

BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

A MASTERPIECE.
"THE KING OF CARS."
THE DAIMLER CAR
"THE CAR OF KINGS."
A MASTERPIECE in motor engineering the art of the Daimler calls for the best in mind, feeling and workmanship of the engineers, designers and mechanics engaged in the production.
The Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is an ideal of efficiency and silence.
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo." Showrooms: Apollo Bunder.

H. Adamally & Bros.
SHIPCHANDLERS, CONTRACTORS AND MILL & HARDWARE STORES SUPPLIERS.
MANILLA AND WIRE ROPES, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.
31-33 NAGDEVI STREET, BOMBAY.
'PHONE No. 3519.

MOTORISTS.
We always keep a mammoth stock of Tyres, Oils, Grease and all Motor Accessories and Novelties. Moderate Rates.
RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED.
The most efficient and reliable Automobile Repair-House of India.
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES. LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A., (London). F. Inc. C. A.
HAVE REMOVED TO HANUMAN BUILDING,
Homji Street, behind Graham's Building, near Town Hall Garden.

CONSULT IMMEDIATELY
FOR
INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
MATTERS
Over 2000 firms have already successfully represented.
Telephone No. 2560.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS of JEWELLERY of
All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
Record Law Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS
25. Church Gate Street.
BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

DR. V. G MANTRI, D.D.S
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
272-277, Hornby Road, Fort.
opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

For careful and ornamental contract work in Marble, flooring Tiles and Dado Tiles visit our showrooms, satisfy yourself and settle promptly. Rates advancing every day.
F. Muraglia & Co.
MARBLE, TILE, ASBESTOS AND CEMENT MERCHANTS.
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE 2509.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 31*st October*, 1918.

BOOMING THE SECEDERS.

Our morning contemporary is still engaged in the self-imposed task of booming the Seceders. They are good, they are wise, they are moderate, they are many, they are loyal, they are constitutional—in fact language fails our contemporary to describe the various virtues of the Seceders. Nothing could stop them from running away from the Indian National Congress and nothing could wean them from their determination to stand aloof—hallowed be their names! The future of the country is bound up with the future of the Seceders and they are the stabilising force in the land. Our contemporary holds up the Seceders to the wonder and admiration of India for the one act which has excited rather the pity and derision of the people. We do not wish to follow our contemporary all the way and expose what already stands condemned by the whole of India. The reader is familiar with the ground and there is no danger whatsoever that he will be misled by the partisan vapourings of the "Times of India." Every one knows why the Seceders deserted from the Congress and understands thoroughly what precise significance should be attached to their desertion from the Congress. The Indian National Congress is the non-official Parliament of the people and none need desert it for any difference of opinion. Moreover the opinions advocated by the Seceders do not materially differ from those supported by the Congress. One cannot lay sufficient stress on the point that many of the Seceders themselves were responsible for the Congress-League Scheme. At the time however when they were expected to stand by the Congress, they disowned their creation, denied the Congress, forswore their principles and busied themselves with starting a rival organisation. If the country has turned round on him who is responsible for it but the Seceder! It is idle to talk now of fundamental differences of aims, methods and means. The Congress was in the hands of the Seceders from 1908 to 1915, as much as it was in the hands of anybody and it was they who admitted the Nationalists on fully satisfying themselves that there was no difference of opinion on the fundamentals. The Congress creed and constitution were loyally accepted by one and all. But the undemocratic and dominating position of the Seceders was gone and it is this loss of influence and position (which could not be maintained without solid work and utter sincerity) which is at the root of the trouble. So the few disappointed Seceders deserted from the Congress first and began to hunt for reasons therefor, afterwards. The publication of the Montagu proposals gave them a handle, and they used it. When Mr. Montagu was in this country, none were so loud in praise of the Congress-League Scheme as the Seceders. None defended it so strongly as the Seceders. It is passing strange that the Seceders should choose this question of all others as justifying their desertion from the Congress. The Congress was committed irrevocably to the Congress-League Scheme, mainly by the efforts of the Seceders and it was the President-elect of the Seceders' gathering who asked from the Congress platform for a stated period within which self-government would be conceded to India. The desertion from the Congress could not be justified on any ground of principle.

Our contemporary has not confined itself to the booming of the Seceders. It has not hesitated to vilify the Home Rule Leaguers, especially. The "Times of India" says that the watchwords of the Home Rule Leaguer are exclusiveness, independence and the weakening of ties with the West and that the "Moderates" stand for comprehension, Self-Government within the Empire and a reasoned welcome of every profit India could receive from Europe. It further states that the Home Rule Leaguer stands for steady hostility to Government right or wrong and that the "Moderate" is for reasoned agitation and healthy cooperation with Government without sacrifice of his principles. It goes on to observe that the Home Rule Leaguer is prepared to use against Government such weapons political, social or industrial as fate might put in his hands and that the "Moderate" confines his opposition to the channels of constitutional procedure. When shall we have done with all such foolery? The Home Rule League is as constitutional and loyal as any other movement in the country, and it is perfectly absurd and dishonest to charge it unwarrantedly with steady hostility to Government, right or wrong. The Home Rule League is for self-government within the Empire and strives for it through legal and constitutional methods. The wild charges which the "Times of India" has made against Home Rule Leaguers only shows to what desperate straits it is reduced in supporting the Seceders. But they are not likely to mislead anyone, least of all Government, whose sympathy the paper wants to draw by pretending that the "Moderate" is for constitutional procedure and that the Home Rule Leaguer is prepared to use any weapon against Government that comes handy to him. Government know, or should know, what value to attach to such lies. The "Moderate" is prepared to cooperate with Government, without sacrifice to his principles. Who told our contemporary that a Home Rule Leaguer is not, with this reserve? Nobody is hostile to Government *qua* Government and this move for exciting prejudice against the Home Rule Leaguers is not at all likely to succeed either with Government or with the people. But how does all this justify the bolting of the Seceders from the Indian National Congress? The Congress is not the monopoly of the Home Rule Leaguer. The Congress is for no party; there was nothing to prevent the Seceders from remaining within the Congress and fighting for their principles.

The "Times of India" points exultingly to the discussion on the Reform in the Imperial Legislative Council and says that the division represented the sentiment of educated opinion in the country. Then whom do the Provincial and District Conferences all over the country and the Special Congress represent? Their views indicate far more correctly the views of the country than those of the stray members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Those who know the close and restricted nature of electorates sending representatives to the Imperial Legislative Council will not readily ascribe to its resolution any exaggerated value. Moreover when the present representatives were sent to the Council, there was no division in the country. The elections took place, when every one stood for the Congress-League Scheme. If some of the members changed their opinions afterwards, the country is not responsible. When challenged why the Seceders were holding aloof, many of the leading Seceders themselves have freely acknowledged that they are everywhere in a decided minority. Hence the Purdah Conference. It is rather too presumptuous to argue that the country is with the Seceders. When the elections next take place, we shall see quite another order of things. But what of the report of the non-official members' committee of the same Council? How many Anglo-Indian papers supported it? What was our contemporary doing? Was it not its duty to run to its succour when the Anglo-Indian papers were trying to tear to pieces the non-official report? But we forget: The Anglo-Indian Press wants to utilise the Seceders so far as they serve its purpose. Directly they go against it, they are disowned. But what do the Seceders propose to do? Are they willing to stand by their modifications at least or are the changes proposed by them to remain only as pious wishes? Whatever Sir Bepin Krishna Bose may say, we hope that sanity will not be altogether at a discount, and that the Seceders will have sufficient strength to insist upon the changes they deem necessary being carried out. Otherwise there is absolutely no meaning in the agitation carried on by the Seceders. They may also consider whether they should go against the best interest of the country, led by Anglo-Indian encomiums. But yesterday these very papers were attacking them and to-morrow they would do so again on suitable provocation. It is far better to rely on Indian support and serve India rather than rely on such a broken reed as is provided by the transient and interested support of the organs of vested interest.

THE EXEMPTION SCANDAL AGAIN.

Exactly four months ago the Government of India, acting, it is generally believed, on a pretty strong hint from Home, where the authorities had noted the practical failure adequately to utilise the European man-power of India, proposed a new comb-out. There was a great flourish of trumpets and a communiqué was issued which was calculated to strike terror into the hearts of shirkers. In the course of the communiqué it was stated:—

The Government of India believe that apart from the Imperial and Provincial Services, which have already contributed so largely to the increase in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, there are still many Europeans of military age in India employed in commercial firms and other business concerns, or earning their living as journalists, brokers, lawyers, etc.,—occupations which cannot be classed as essential to war industries. Many gentlemen of these classes would be suitable for service as officers or subordinates in either the combatant or the non-combatant branches of the Indian Army at the present time. The development of man-power is the paramount consideration, and commercial interests, not directly and immediately essential for the prosecution of the war, may be regarded as of secondary importance.

The communiqué went on to announce the appointment of Committees to conduct investigations with a view to a thorough comb-out. And since then we have listened to a great deal of talk from the Commander-in-Chief and others, leading one to suppose that man-power was indeed the "paramount consideration," and this was not all eye-wash. Our own observation leads us to believe however, that things are not much better than they were. It is quite plain that the Bombay Exemption Tribunal remains imperturbably impervious to the demands of the policy laid down in the Government communiqué. Here are some extracts from the report of their proceedings taken from our evening contemporary:

Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., solicitors, appeared for the New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., and applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. F. C. M. St. Paul. Mr. St. Paul was formally granted exemption and the present application was made under circumstances exactly as before

The tribunal granted him exemption from general service till the 31st March next.

Messrs. A. H. Bousor, W. J. Lambert and B. G. Moulton of the Burma and India Dissolved Acetylene Welding and Lighting Co., were granted total exemption.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., applied, on behalf of Mr. A. J. Mitchell, who was granted exemption on the same terms as granted to Mr. Graham.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son made an application, on behalf of Messrs. S. E. Humphreys, N. L. Fisher, J. C. Walker, G. J. Fairfield and W. L. Kail.

Mr. Humphreys was in charge of Banking Department and so was Mr. Fisher. Their applications were renewal applications.

Mr. Kail was a new man also employed in the Banking Department, while Mr. Walker, was in he Passage Department. He had got a commission and the firm did not think that he should be called for service during office hours.

The tribunal granted exemption for six months to all the applicants.

Mr. H. C Shaw, of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., was exempted one the same grounds as Mr. I. J. Lawton..

And so on! We do not know on what grounds Mr. Lawton was exempted because the report omits to tell us, but as regards the insurance, acetelyne lighting and banking gentlemen, we have no hesitation in saying that the exemption of these persons is a gross scandal. Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Fisher are in charge of banking and Mr. Kail is a new man also in the Banking Department while Mr. Walker is in the Passage Department,—so all of them are granted exemption for six months. We should like to know why Banking or the booking of passages, or even the existence of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, is a consideration paramount to man-power. The inference is that these firms are averse to replacing their young European gentlemen by Indian clerks and the accomodating Tribunal is in sympathy! In the meanwhile many firms and businesses, as important as Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, or the Acetylene Lighting and Welding Company, have suffered and are suffering inconvenience, whose employees have not thought fit even to apply for exemption. There is no justification, we repeat, for exempting these persons at all and the sooner they are roped in, the better. We hope the attention of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India will be drawn to the proceedings of the Bombay Exemption Tribunal.

Notes of the Day.

Exit the Hapsburgs!

The first impression that one gathers from the Austrian reply to President Wilson's note, is that the ramshackle empire has passed beyond German control. The steps leading to this result are not difficult to trace. In the beginning of the war Austria was at once a tool and abettor of Prussian militarists. But war brought practically no gain to Austria. Instead, it set the disruptive forces in the Empire working. The inevitable result was war-weariness among the masses, and the declared adherence of the Allies to the principle of self-determination for all suppressed nationalities of Austria hastened this process. So long, however, as Prussian militarists were triumphant, they succeeded in dragooning Austria. Now their triumph is gone and they are falling on evil days. Austria has, therefore, for the first time during the war, a free hand. Her first concern naturally is for self-preservation, especially as the demand for self-determining freedom from her subject nationalities has assumed a definite shape, the last fatal blow having been struck by Hungary. She wisely realizes now that her only salvation lies on throwing herself on the mercy of the Allies, who are certainly in a stronger position to bring order out of the chaos into which the Empire has now fallen—the latest cable shows that it is breaking up so rapidly and completely that it is increasingly difficult to follow the process—than those who ostensibly control its destiny. The complete surrender of Austria marks the end of a chapter of the political history of the war, the significance of which is greater than that of any other chapter so far ended. It may even mark the first clearest beginning of the end of the war itself.

An Exuberant General.

The other day when the foundation-stone of the Willingdon Soldiers' Club was laid at Poona, General Norie spoke, rightly, in praise of the enthusiasm with which Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon interested themselves in the establishment of the Club. But we regret that in one passage General Norie grew fulsome and overdid it. "It was more than five years since their Excellencies had begun their reign, but their want of weariness in such doings had been enormous." We imagine that in using the word "reign", General Norie fell into a grave solecism, either as a result of his exuberant admiration or genuine ignorance. Lord Willingdon, not being Lord Ronaldshay, certainly is not likely to have been gratified by the reference to their Excellencies' "reign" in this country.

Diwali Fund for Education.

Every little effort in the cause of women's education in this country counts a great deal. The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, which is not so vigorously or persistently active throughout the year as might be expected, has hit upon the admirable idea of collecting subscriptions during the Diwali festival with a view to create a growing permanent fund to be utilised for the promotion of women's education. Last year it collected Rs. 7,000 during the festival. The amount was spent on giving scholarships to poor deserving girl students in high schools and colleges and on maintaining a boarding school. The collection is made by women volunteers. A band of such volunteers has been organized to work during the forthcoming Diwali holidays and we trust their efforts will meet with a generous response.

Indians in East Africa.

The interest and importance of the following outspoken comments is all the greater, having regard to the quarter from which they come. It would seem that the "Spectator" can view things with unjaundiced eyes even in regard to India when it is unafflicted with the poisonous tutelege of the Sydenham gang, *e.g.*,—

"For a long time past Indians have, without any European assistance, pushed their trade throughout East Africa and helped immensely in the development of the country. Many of these Indians are men of substance who have established profitable businesses, acquired freehold property, and even built houses for Europeans to live in. In Nairobi, a very large proportion of the houses occupied by the English and other European residents are owned by Indians, yet no Indian is permitted to settle in the town. This is an indefensible expression of racial prejudice which ought never to have been tolerated by the Colonial Office. In East Africa white men must always be a mere insignificant fraction of the total population, and it is as ridiculous for them to exclude Indians from Nairobi as it would be for Anglo-Indians to exclude Indians from Simla. British East Africa is a Crown Colony and the Colonial Office has absolute control in this matter. It ought without delay to get rid of what is an unwarranted and inexcusable insult to Indians of every class. On this point we go beyond Sir Theodore Morison and assert that not in German East Africa only but in British East Africa also, the movement of Indians should be as free as in India itself."

Mr. Montagu on the Rowlatt Report.

Mr. Montagu was rather apologetic in his reply to Sir John Jardine who seems to have developed into a political reactionary, as regards the non-publication of the Rowlatt report in England. He said there was every desire to furnish Parliament with the "most important document" and that the suggestion that there had been any reluctance to publish it in London, could not be sincerely entertained. But judging from the use it is subjected to in India, we cannot get over the feeling that the political reactionaries in England would use it as whittle down the reforms. The only place for the Rowlatt report, as has been well observed, is the shelf. In this connection the Aga Khan's observations in his "India in Transition" are worth noting:—

"For the British Electorate and Parliament to allow their generosity and sense of justice toward the vast peninsula to be consciously influenced or deflected to the smallest extent by the existence of this small body of freaks (anarchists) would be at once so inequitable and wanting in the sense of proportion as to be wholly inconsistent with British political traditions. It is difficult to believe that some of those who most magnify the importance of such insignificant manifestations of a perverted spirit of anarchism could challenge this view with any strength of conviction. It is not surprising that the belief is entertained in India that they use this horrible fact as a handy argument to beat back her legitimate aspirations toward a worthy place within the Empire."

We trust Mr. Montagu will properly value this "most important document." If he himself attaches exaggerated value to the report, it is not at all unlikely that a determined attempt will be made to beat back the reforms, as is feared by the Aga Khan.

The Threatened Repressive Legislation.

In 1846, Lord Brougham, while denouncing a certain coercive measure for Ireland, said,

"We are driving six millions of people to despair, to madness. The greatest mockery of all—the most intolerable insult, the cause of peculiar exasperation against which I chiefly caution the House, is the undertaking to cure the distress under which Ireland labours by anything in the shape of new penal enactments. It is in these enactments alone that we have shown our liberality to Ireland! She has received penal laws from the hands of England almost as plentifully as she has received blessings from the hands of Providence? What have these laws done? Checked her turbulance, but not stifled it. *The grievances remaining perpetually, the complaint can only be postponed.* We may load her with chains, but in doing so we shall not better her condition. By coercion we may goad her on to fury; but by coercion we shall never break her spirit. She will rise up and break the fetters we impose, and arm herself for deadly violence with the fragments."

Will the bureaucracy note the above?

"Justice That Is Wanted."

At the same time Lord John Russell said,

"It is full time to have done with coercion; *Ireland has been misgoverned;* there have been too many Arms Acts and Curfew Acts: *'It is justice that is wanted now.'*" (Italic ours.)

So also, India has been misgoverned. She has too many Arms Acts and Press Acts and Defence of India Acts; India wants justice. She wants no more coercive measures. Government by means of repressive laws is the root of the evil. And the annihilation of the young energetic souls of India, thirsting for self-government, thirsting for justice, will not achieve the end, though the most stringent coercive measures may be enacted from the Report of the Rowlatt Committee! So also, Sir John Bright, in 1868, speaking on a Coercion Bill for Ireland, said:—

There is no statesmanship in acts of force and acts of repression. And worse than that, I have not observed since I have been in Parliament anything on this Irish question that approaches to the dignity of statesmanship. All history teaches us that it is not in human nature that men should be content under any system of legislation and of institutions such as exist in Ireland. You may pass this Bill, you may put the Home Secretary's 500 men into gaol—you may do more than this, you may suppress the conspiracy and put down the insurrection, but the moment it is suppressed there will still remain the germs of this malady,—and from these germs will grow up, as heretofore, another crop of insurrection, and another harvest of misfortune.

We draw the attention of the Government of India to these words of wisdom and suggest that the remedy of the malady diagnosed by the Rowlatt Report is in the grant of self-governing institutions to India and not in the forging of any new and rigorous instruments of repression.

A Kitchener Story.

The sister of Lord Kitchener believes, according to a contemporary, that her brother is still living. Another Kitchener story is that on the day that he left for his ill-fated voyage to Russia a cable was sent from an English to a Dutch town in the following words: "Shall Herbert enter the legal academy next December?" The initials of the words spell the islands off which Lord Kitchener was drowned—how, is still a mystery. It is said that the first censor who read the message saw nothing in it, but the second one did, but too late to be of any service. So the story runs.

DEFENCE OF METZ.

GERMANS ABANDON CLERY-LE-GRAND.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

FORMED INTO HUGE ENTRENCHED CAMP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10-5 a.m., Oct. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says:—American observers report that the Germans have abandoned Clery-le-Grand. Already a great section of Lorraine and part of Alsace have been formed into a huge entrenched camp by the Germans in a desperate effort to defend Metz and the pivot of their line northward.

ADVANCE TOWARDS GUISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29, 4-5 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

A French communiqué says:—Overcoming enemy's resistence we during the night considerably advanced towards Guise, carried the hutments surrrounding the hospital near the station and the first trench of the fortified work south of the castle.

Farther south, we advanced beyond Louvry farm. On the right bank of the Peron we continued our progress east of Monceau-le-Neaf.

GERMAN "METHODS" CHANGE

BOTH ON LAND AND SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

Speaking in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated he believed that the German methods during evacuation had changed since the German reply to President Wilson, while submarine attacks on passenger ships had at present ceased. Other vessels were being attacked as usual.

NEW ALLIED LONG RANGE GUNS.

MORE FORMIDABLE THAN "BIG BERTHA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29, 6-20 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says:—Long-range guns of big calibre have begun shelling in the direction of the Longuyon-Montmedy-Sedan-Mezieres railway, which is the vital communication upon which the enemy depended for quick transportation of troops, supplies, etc., from one portion of the front to another. The calibre of the guns cannot be stated, but they are more formidable than the "Big Bertha" that bombed Paris.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

32 ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-50 p.m., Oct. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

A British aviation communiqué says:—There was increased aerial activity on Oct. 28. We destroyed 32 enemy machines and drove ten down out of control. Eight British machines are missing. Our bombers dropped seventeen tons of bombs during the day.

OPERATIONS ON THE TIGRIS

ENEMY RETIRES NORTHWARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

A press communiqué states that on 18th October our troops were in contact with the Turkish forces holding a strong position astride the Tigris near Fatah, where the river flows through Jebel Hamlin. On the 23rd the enemy retired northwards under cover of darkness towards the Lesser Zab, closely pursued by our troops. Our forces operating on the main road to Mosul via Kirkuk drove some Turkish cavalry out of Taug on the 18th, capturing twenty prisoners and by October 24th they were within four miles of Kirkuk.

In the operations our aeroplanes have bombarded Turkish camps and made numerous attacks on the retreating enemy.

DEMAND FOR GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

MELBOURNE CITY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Oct. 30.

MELBOURNE.—The City Council has passed a unanimous resolution that the people of Australia will not be satisfied unless Germany unconditionally surrenders and requesting Britain to insist on an adequate indemnity for the Australian and British Navy securing no German flag on any ocean until the indemnity is paid. The Returned Soldiers Association is forwarding the resolution to every municipality in Australia, requesting its adoption.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

Apparently big disturbances took place in Berlin on Sunday. There are no official details, but an official statement admits that five independent socialist meetings were suppressed "without difficulty".

DEMOCRATISATION IN GERMANY.

FEDERAL COUNCIL APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

COPENHAGEN.—The Berlin Federal Council has approved the Bill amending the constitution in the form adopted by the Reichstag.

RUN ON VIENNA BANKS.

FOOD SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

The food situation in Vienna is growing worse. There has been a heavy run on the Vienna Savings Banks.

During the week ending October 18, there were 1,500 deaths due to influenza in Vienna.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

UNSPEAKABLE AND DASTARDLY TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Oct. 30.

In the course of a discussion in the House of Commons on the treatment of prisoners of war, Sir George Cave made a striking indictment against the Germans. He said it was proved that the Germans systematically underfed, overworked, robbed, cruelly mishandled, beat and even tortured our prisoners. The conditions in some camps were unspeakable and continued the same to-day. No words could be too strong to characterise the dastardly treatment of men working in salt-mines, factories, etc. The prisoners were still employed under fire despite two pledges.

Cruelties, ill-treatment and insults were even prevalent in hospitals. Both, nurses and doctors, were guilty of malpractices. Germany had a debt to pay and ought to be made to pay it. (Loud cheers.) As regards reprisals, he suggested that one means was through the Germans' great regard for position, dignity and comfort of their officers and wealthier civilians.

JAPANESE DECORATION FOR HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10-5 a.m., Oct. 30.

Prince Fushimi handed to the King at Buckingham Palace the insignia of Japanese Field-Marshal and an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan.

The King acknowledging, the distinction assured the Prince that the insignia would always be preserved as an interesting and important memento.

VICTORIOUS PIAVE BATTLE.

VALDOBBIADENE HEIGHTS CARRIED.

FRENCH CAPTURE MONTE PIANAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-35 p.m., Oct. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The Piave battle is continuing victoriously for the Allies, who are in firm possession of the left bank from the slopes of Valdobbiadene to the Treviso-Odergo railway.

We carried the heights of Valdobbiadene. The French captured Monte Pianar. We hold the plain of Sernagla. The Eighth Army carried the heights of Colfosco and entered Susegana.

The Tenth Army, advancing irresistibly, pushed advance guards to the left of the Monticano.

Numerous guns have been captured. Of yesterday's prisoners 4,000 have been counted and many more are coming in.

On the left bank of the Ornic we occupied Alano-di-Piave, taking several hundred prisoners.

PASSAGE OF MONTICANO FORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

A British Italian official communiqué says: The enemy's resistance is weakening considerably. Our cavalry and infantry forced the passage of the Monticano taking several hundred prisoners.

CONEGLIANO TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10-5 a.m., Oct. 30.

Reuter's corespondent at Italian Headquarters says:—Conegliano has been taken and the whole line advanced between that important railway and road centre and Valdobbiadene. Four thousand prisoners were taken yesterday and brought across the river, but a large number still remains on the left bank.

BATTLE GOING SPLENDIDLY.

AN ADVANCE OF FOUR MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Oct. 30.

Reuter learns that the British and the Italian armies attacking on a front of 25 miles are opposed by 45 Austrian divisions comprising 600,000 troops. The Allies have crossed the Piave on the whole front from the Treviso-Orderzo railway to Valdobbiadene and have made an average advance of four miles. The Italian command considers that the battle is going splendidly. All our objectives have been gained.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

Lord Beaverbrook, who is very ill has resigned.

LABOUR UNIONS IN MADRAS

CENTRAL BOARD FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

The memorandum of the organisation known as the Central Labour Board, Madras, is published in "New India". It will consist of presidents and secretaries of labour unions in the city and the Presidency of Madras and employers willing to recognise labour unions and to cooperate with them. The objects of the organisation as published in the memorandum are the establishment of labour unions in the city and Presidency of Madras and the creation of harmonious relations between the employers and employed. The work of the Board shall be confined for six months to the city of Madras and then if found desirable will be extended to the Presidency.

DISSEMINATION OF SHIPPING NEWS

RESTRICTIONS IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 29.

The Local Government intimates that at the request of the Naval Authorities further restrictions will be imposed on the dissemination of shipping news. The Steamship companies will book passengers as usual but embarkation notices will be discontinued. All information as to the sailing and the arrival of ships and date of medical examination will be obtained from the Principal Port Officer, who will create a special department for that purpose. The arrangement applies to deck passengers with whom the Port Officer will communicate through the Protector of Emigrants and Immigrants at Rangoon. The Local Government is confident that all concerned will willingly accept such inconvenience as may result. On the understanding that the Naval Authorities consider the precaution necessary the steamship companies will abstain from giving information even in confidence to any person whatever.

INDIA'S MILITARY BURDEN.

QUESEION OF ADDITION.

MR. MONTAGU ON ROWLATT REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Oct. 30.

In the House of Commons in reply to a series of questions by Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that a scheme for India taking a larger share in the cost of the military forces raised in India, was now under consideration and a statement would be made later. Doubtless, it would be necessary to submit the resolution to both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Montagu promised to send an enquiry to the Government of India regarding the effect of new duties on cotton goods imported into India.

Mr. Montagu stated he understood that the Government of India was giving attention to the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee. He also stated that the Government of India had asked local Governments to communicate their views on the proposals contained in the Report by November 1. He was unable to say when copies of these papers would be handed to members of Parliament or when Parliament would be asked to undertake the necessary legislation, but he did not think it would be this session.

PAY OF INDIAN POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Oct. 30.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India had not yet received the recommendations from all local Governments regarding increase of pay for the Police. The Government of India like himself desired to expedite the matter.

POST OFFICE FUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Applications for war bonds through the Post Office received upto 12th instant number 93,041 for a total value of Rupees 1,99,37,175.

WORLD'S CULTURE.

SIR RABINDRA TAGORE ON INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

On his visit to Cocanada Sir Rabindanath Tagore met the citizens of the place at conversazione, when several questions were put to him.

Asked as to what India's contribution was towards worlds culture, he said:

The peoples of other nations than Indians should discover what India had contributed in this direction. From our stand-point, it may be stated that India endeavoured to contribute much to this end by her symbolic religion and puranic literature where the idea that the infinite was immanent everywhere was foremost. Unlike most other countries where the infinite and the finite are treated as two different entities, in India there was no such demarcation between the infinite and the finite, whatever might be the antagonistic views held by different sects of India with regard to the realization of the infinite through the finite. From the Upanishads we learn that there is a relationship of love in the finite with the infinite "Titriyopanishad (Anando Brahmeti Vyajaynathi") was quoted to show that the keynote of the teachings of the Upanishads is to be truly united in knowledge, love and service with all beings thus realising one's self in the infinite. The Doctor further said that it was not the present India with its crude dogmas, its bewildering variety of ritualism that should be presented to the world but the India of the wisdom which had flown from the fountain head of that knowledge and experience embedded in the Upanishads and such like works.

COLOUR LINE.

Another question was put:—"An American writer has said 'the problem of the colour line is one of the biggest problems of this age.'" What is the future of the coloured races and what is their place in the future order?" Sir Rabindranath Tagore considered that it was a difficult question which had been attracting his attention for some time and that he would give expression to his views in the near future on the race problem and the root cause of the trouble which the world was suffering from. It was to study the same that he went to the West. It would be premature on his part to try to put his ideas in a crude form. He hoped that the non-European races would have a right place in the world's civilization. In order that India might be heard, her people should carry a message to the world through self-sacrifice and suffering to show that India was a necessary factor in the evolution of world's civilisation, but they ought not to shew their feebleness and helplessness by always parading their grievances only both at home and abroad and by incriminating others for their wants and disabilities shirking at the same time their responsibilities. Then the world would believe in India's manhood and in its truth.

It is understood that in place of the arrangement previously announced, the Viceroy will now return to Simla on 3rd November instead of proceeding to Delhi.

The Reform Committees will commence their sittings in Simla on 8th November instead of meeting at Delhi.

BOMBAY EUROPEANS AND REFORMS.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

WANTED: A BUSINESS GOVERNMENT

Under the auspices of the European Association, Bombay Branch, a meeting was held last night at the Excelsior Theatre, for the purpose of considering the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, Mr. W. H. Haig-Brown presiding. In spite of the convenient hour fixed for the meeting the audience did not number, even at the most liberal estimate, more than two hundred. There was a sprinkling of ladies.

Among those present, besides the speakers, on the occasion were: Sir Thomas Birkett; the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg; Mr. J. H. Fyfe; Sir Michael Nethersole; Mr. Flynn; Mr. P. R. Wilson; Mr. F. Nigel Paton; Mr. G. C. Plinston; Mr. R. D. Hughes; Mr. A. W. Wise; Mr. E. C. B. Acworth; Mr. J. P. Chrystal, and others.

Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown moved the following resolution:

"That this Meeting views with apprehension the denial of communal representation to the non-official European Community foreshadowed in the Montagu Chelmsford Report and on account of large and important interests of that Community in the well-being of the Country supports in any Electoral Scheme the principle of communal representation as the only means of securing the rights of minorities.

"This Meeting asserts the right of the non-official European Community to communal representation in addition to and quite apart from such specialised representation as they may attain through Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations and other similar bodies, and declares that their just claims to representation will in no wise be satisfied by any scheme of nomination."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Haig-Brown, moving the resolution, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, the object of our meeting this evening is less to offer any general criticism upon a scheme for the reform of the Government of India (for the drafting of constitutions may well be left in the hands of those who have made a study of that particular trade) than to express our own views upon the place assigned to ourselves in the new order of things, upon which we may fairly claim a courteous hearing with such deference as may be possible to our wishes, inasmuch as we are ourselves a portion of the whole body upon which the experiment is to be made. The claim of Indians to a greater share in the Government of the country, of which they form the principal part of the inhabitants has long been recognised by the practised Liberalism of England and nothing has hitherto delayed the execution of such a project save sincere doubt as to whether the time has yet arrived when the education of the country has made sufficient strides in the direction required for the fair and liberal administration of all those complex interests which comprise the body politic of India. The time, in that it is one in which the whole Empire, nay the whole civilised world is engaged in a mighty struggle for liberty and right is indeed badly chosen for any purely political readjustment, to the consideration of which it would be wise to bring the utmost calmness of deliberation, but the time was not of our choosing and though we may question the good taste which prompted the selection of the present, we must address ourselves to the task imposed upon us with what sincerity of purpose we may.

PIECEMEAL REFORM URGED.

It seems curious that a root and branch policy should have been adopted at the outset, for it is more common to follow evolution in politics and it would seem the wiser course to have left the known and tried Government of India unaltered until the scheme of wider autonomy had been practised and found workable in the smaller theatres of the provinces and, as no good reason has so far been set forward for the necessary adoption of the whole scheme en bloc, it may fairly be hoped that wiser councils in this direction may yet be permitted to prevail and that the existing Imperial Government may be left untouched until it has been possible for time to display the value of the experiment in areas of less importance and we have had the opportunity of learning wisdom for the future from the errors of the past. Political growth by evolution has ever been found more satisfactory and more durable than that attained by convulsion and there is no good reason to suppose India likely to differ from other countries in this respect. We may, therefore, most respectfully urge our hope that we shall not be compelled to swallow the whole of the new constitution as one huge bolus, but be permitted to weigh, measure and above all things digest it piecemeal for its better and more complete assimilation by a process of slow absorption. It is a commonly accepted fact that those who have resided for some years among the problems of India and made a careful study of them on the spot are not held to be competent critics thereupon; when therefore, his Excellency the Viceroy felt that his heart was inditing of a good matter and that the pages of history were calling for some inscription of his hands, he wisely summoned to his aid one of that class, from which the competent critics of India have at all times been drawn, a cold weather visitor, who came, who saw and who conquered, and it is pleasant to reflect upon the blushes which must have suffused the cheeks of the one, when the other—it was so clearly the other—forced his bashful hand to write that one of his own phrases was the most momentous utterance ever made in all the chequered history of India.

Together, they sat down and wrote a book upon India, which will deserve to rank as a standard work for all time on account of its lofty literacy, its high statesmanship and its deep thought; like most great and good books it contains much that is new and much that is true, but here and there is a paragraph to which both adjectives could not be simultaneously applied and there are some very remarkable omissions. No one would anticipate that in a book professing to create a new constitution for India founded upon the broadest possible electoral basis there would be no word of what the basis selected was and only here and there an inkling of what it was not to be, but yet this vital portion of the task has not only been left unfinished but virtually unattempted and we are still left to wonder what it is to be. Our house is built, but is still without its foundations.

CONDITION OF INDIA.

Let us indulge in some speculation upon what they should be. For many years past the condition of India has been one of steadily increasing prosperity and, as some proof may be required of so definite a statement, bear with me a moment while. I try to adduce it; when a country which has for many years been in the habit of pledging its securities abroad in what is practically a foreign market commences and continues by a steady gradation to redeem them it may fairly be said to be manifesting an increase in prosperity. For many years India [illegible] in that practice and to so great an extent that in the year 1870 and again in the year 1880 practically 25 per cent. of her Rupee securities were so pledged in London. From that time on there has been a steady increase in the Rupee debt, which is the primary national capital of India with the result that it was on March 31st, 1916, (which date is specially selected, because it avoids all complication arising from the question of the war loans) practically twice what it was in 1880, but on this date the amount of Rupee securities pledged in London was less than half the amount so pledged on the former date and in place of being 25 per cent. was only about 5 per cent. of the whole Rupee debt. India is, therefore, proving her growing prosperity by her steady redemption of her Rupee securities from pawn in the London market and the process continues still.

Two great causes, so outstanding in their character as practically to eclipse all others, have contributed to this prosperity; first and foremost an excellent internal administration at the hands of the Indian Civil Service and secondly the attainment of Overseas markets for her surplus produce through the medium of the European commercial community. Both these great forces are undeniably European in origin at least, even if they cannot be said to be exclusively European; let us see how they are treated in the book.

The first is dismissed with that sort of kindly pat on the shoulder, with which a good horse now past his work is dismissed to the Pinjrapol and the second is damned with what is probably the faintest praise ever administered. We shall ourselves, when the time comes, for the coming of that time is as surely foreshadowed in the book as it is therein stoutly denied, take leave of the Indian Civil Service as to-day constituted with feelings of the most poignant regret, remembering ever that they have laid up for themselves a crown of enduring laurel and earned and through many years consistently maintained the reputation of being of all the Governments of the world the least corrupt, the most incorruptible.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

We are however, perhaps more intimately concerned with the brief review which the book contains of the work of the European non-official community; what says it of them? We are told that the good work accomplished must not be belittled by the fact that it was incidental and not the purpose of the undertaking! Was ever such a criticism passed upon a pioneer enterprise? It would equally well apply to a Columbus' discovery of America without in the least detracting from the high quality of the courage which prompted the enterprise or lessening in any degree the value to the world of its accomplishment.

We hear an old familiar cry that England drains India of the wealth she ought to retain and, knowing ourselves something of the truth of this matter, look to find it if stated at all, emphatically contradicted, but instead it is palliated and apologised for as if it were a deplorable truth reluctantly admitted. What is the real truth of this matter, widely known but sedulously denied? It is that India is a country of enormous productive power as yet insufficiently developed and greatly wanting in that form of enterprise, which deals as it is in the conversion of raw material into finished articles. Until, therefore, India is fully awakened to her own possibilities and willing and able to manufacture freely, her raw material would go to waste to the entire extent to which it is surplus, were it not first exported and later returned to her in those more useful forms, to which she is as yet too idle herself to convert it. We are told that it is the duty of British Commerce to identify itself with the interests of India what else has Bri-

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY EUROPEANS AND REFORMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Commerce ever done. Has not that been the secret of its success?

CAPITAL POSITION.

The same paragraph, while it acknowledges in passing the large amount of British capital invested in in private enterprise in India, completely ignores the International Capital position obtaining between Great Britain and India and as it is impossible to imagine either the Viceroy or the Secretary of State ill-informed upon such a matter, the omission must have been of set purpose. The actual fact is that at the date before quoted, namely the 31st of March, 1916, the national debt of India was to the extent of 208½ crores a sterling debt and to the extent of 155½ crores only a Rupee debt, which means that in every State enterprise undertaken in India, be it railways, irrigation or any form of Public Work, Great Britain is and always has been a capital partner to the extent of at least three-fifths and, if due account were taken of her holdings in the Rupee Loans also, she would be found to be in reality a capital partner to the extent of two-thirds. Think what this means! Every wagon moving along the rails grain-laden in relief of a famine-stricken district, every gallon of water rolling down the Irrigation canals to form the life blood of a thirsty land is two-thirds of British provision. The Railways of India acquired by the State pay about 7 per cent. per annum; of this 2 per cent. goes to Great Britain in the form of interest and the remainder, either in the form of interest to individuals or in the form of a profit to the State remains in India; does this look as if India were drained by England of the wealth she ought to retain?

So long therefore as it is the desire of India that her defence be undertaken by Great Britain and in all this controversy no hint has been heard of any wish for the withdrawal of that great protection, which is her shield against those external aggressions, which have been her bane in the past and are even now her dread for the future, so long as Great Britain is called upon not only to pioneer, but also in large measure to finance her every enterprise, so long must she be content to tolerate a British preponderance in her Councils, nor will the non-official British community, conscious to the full of the great contribution they have made in the past to the prosperity of the present be content with anything without a fair share of representation in any new scheme of Government. Conscious that they have stood out as units in the past, they will not tamely submit to be drowned in a sea of cyphers, but will claim a place in the new administration proportioned to their usefulness in the past and their willingness for the future. Nor will their ambitions be satisfied by any measure of nomination. That system has had a trial in the past and there have been occasions when they have awaken in the morning to read with wonder in the papers who their selected leaders were.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

As a community we have no desire to refuse to Indians a fair and liberal share in the administration, but we will not consent to accept for ourselves political obliteration and the only method which would secure a fair compromise between the two extremes is Communal Representation, nor for ourselves alone do we seek this measure of equal justice; there are many thousands of Indians, whose interests will be lost sight of, whose rights will be submerged by any other electoral process and yet without any constructive statement as to an Electorate we are assured that except in two cases, the guiding reasons of which are given and appear to be fear in the one case and favour in the other, this principle will not be conceded to a country, which whatever may be in store for it in the future, near or far, is not yet a nation but rather a congeries of communities under a common rule. There is no ill will to Indians voiced in the representation of our own rights, in the advocacy of our own just claims, for we cannot enunciate them without at the same time declaring the same principle in respect of other minority communities and we take with us in our representation the cause of all minorities. I ask you what probability would there be of the return of a Parsi by a constituency, whose majority was Hindu and would anyone, in this Province at all events, deny the Parsis a right of fair representation? We have been taunted in the book with having shown ourselves frankly uninterested in politics and if we had the last half-century to live over again, I doubt if we should adopt towards a good government any other attitude than one of seeming indifference, for it is ever the practice of Englishmen, when they find a man doing good work, to leave him a free hand to do it without unnecessary interference, but in the face of new proposals seeking to ignore established facts well known and commonly admitted we have a voice to uplift and we desire to uplift it now in the cause not only of ourselves, but of all minorities and all the myriads of the backward classes, of whose liberties and whose right emerge the English race has at all times constituted itself the champion.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION VITAL.

Therefore do we with all respect and yet most insistently urge the principle of communal representation as the one alone suited to all the varied interests involved and vital to our own, feeling confident that by no other means will it be possible to maintain that sense of fairness and equity, which is alone the true basis and the sure foundation of all good Government. For all we claim a fair field and for ourselves the right to reap where we have sown, bringing our harvest to the full for the common good and continuing to protect the worker in the field. To none do we wish to deny the principle of equal rights, to all we would grant the right for success to follow as the natural corollary of good effort but if any principle of suffrage is to be granted to a country as yet unwelded into constitutional unity, it must not be upon a purely numerical basis, as the greatest possible injustice will be liable to result to particular communities if they are suddenly asked to merge the principles and the canons on which they have based their mode of living for at least a century past in a new scheme of life based upon manhood suffrage, however completely it may be safeguarded by educational and other limiting qualifications. Autonomy for India will never be won by any attempt to belittle the sacrifices England has made in her behalf, but it may more easily be attained by a full recognition of the fact that the British are one of the great peoples of India, founders of her prosperity, guarantors of her frontiers, guardians of her peace, part and parcel of her Empire, sharers in all her sorrows, partners and participaters in her triumph yet to come.

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods.

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS

FLUTES BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS

Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.

Planet's 11th " "

Violin Strings and Orchestral Journals

&c., &c.

HON. MR. S. G. GILLUM.

The Hon. Mr. S. J. Gillum, seconding the resolution, said:—The fact which has to be recognised is that the inhabitants of this country are divided into various sections characterised by differences of race, religion, caste and language. These differences are very real things; they cannot therefore, be treated as though they were imaginary. Proper account of them must be taken when settling the electorates or grave injustice will result. It is with the greatest pride that we are now seeing centuries of Turkish misrule fade into mists of the past at the coming of the Union Jack. At such a time it is surely up to us to press that the land in which we live may lose none of the benefits of the British Raj and that whatever political system is introduced it may not be such as to lower the high standard of British administration. The British non-official community in India has played a great part in the development of the country and will continue to do so. The failure of the Montagu-Chelmsford report to notice the evidence of this must detract from the value of that report as a historical document. The British non-official community has the best of claims for demanding separate representation and no promise of admission to the proposed new legislative bodies by means of nomination can be a satisfactory substitute for this. With these words, I beg to second the resolution.

MR. BRYNING.

Mr. H. E. Bryning, supporting the resolution, said:—I do not think I need to waste much time in telling you that I support the resolution before us to-night. When it comes to voting I expect every man here will support our claim for adequate representation under any scheme for enlarged Legislative Councils. I would, therefore, rather devote the time at my disposal to voicing what I believe to be the thoughts of most businessmen and the man in the street, on the question of Reforms. We are not all politicians, and few of us can afford the time to study the intricacies of Government administration, but as plain business men we want what Britain has been crying out for during the last four strenuous years viz. the introduction of sounder business principles into the wrking of State affairs. The Viceroy assured us last month in his speech at the close of the Council Meeting that "Government has only one end in view, the well being and progress of India." No Britisher doubts that, and we want every Indian to implicitly believe it also. But in proposing Constitutional Reforms for India in which direct communal representation of the European non-official community is not provided for, the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu omitted the opportunity to secure that element in the Legislative Councils which will best secure the well being and progress of India. The members of the European Association are not against Indians securing a greater share in the Government of their country. Far from it, the demand is a just one, but we can only welcome the change, in as far as we feel it will go hand in hand with real progress. I will avoid dealing with the Montagu Reform Proposals the composition of Councils- transferred and reserved departments, changes in the personnel of the I.C.S., etc., etc., and deal with the working of Government where it bumps up against us in our daily business life. It is here in its correspondence, its business transactions, the working of the Public Services, where it comes in contact with the humble individual that reforms are necessary. In correspondence with the Government, our Chambers of Commerce, our Trades Associations, our European Association, and others know full well that months must elapse before any reply can be received to a simple enquiry. We are still waiting to know whether Government will help us with Funds in a big Housing Scheme for Europeans of moderate means,

DEPARTMENTS WITH DESPATCH.

The usual excuse for these delays is that Heads of Departments are snowed under with Files. In the Report the long delays in Departments are attributed to insufficiency of staff. Under each Member is usually a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, and an Under-Secretary all said to be very much overworked. The remainder of the staff is purely clerical. It is admitted that some change of system is wanted that shall make for simplicity and speed, but no practical proposals are put forward. Whilst it may be admitted that the heads of Departments are overworked, I think, it cannot be denied that the ordinary clerical staff with its ridiculous office hours and many native holidays is decidedly underworked in many Departments. When one has had occasion to visit a Government Office, and it is useless to do this before 11-30, one generally walks through corridors, past huge rooms, full of clerks many of whom are reading the daily papers. It is clear that some reorganisation is called for, and I would suggest to the Government that a prize of Rs. 10,000 be offered for the best scheme of Departmental Office Reorganization. Surely there must be some super men among this vast army of Government Servants who know the inner workings of each Department and who although, caught up in the machinery and powerless to alter things, could suggest practical schemes for the better distribution of work. Systems that worked well in years gone by, will not suffice for present day needs. With enlarged Councils we must expect still longer lists of questions from Members at Legislative Council Meetings, which are already taxing Secretaries by their steady increase.

Perhaps the greatest factor in a commercial training is that it teaches a man to accept responsibility and to me this seems one of the weakest spots in the transaction of Government business. It is extraordinarily difficult to get a Government official to make a definite pronouncement. I recently had occasion in an official capacity to write to Simla to enquire as to the application of a new Government order to certain specific cases. To a business man it appeared a simple matter involving a plain yes or no, but although the acknowledgment of the letter was signed on the 28th August by the very official who signed original Government order issued in June last, no answer to the question is yet forthcoming. Again in its business transactions does Government buy to the best advantage? The bloated army of Government Contractors is a sufficient answer. A man that has to buy stores in large quantities, be it fodder, oil drums, or onion boxes, or that has to arrange freights and control shipping requires to have had technical and business training. We all know that millions of public money have been wasted during the last four years because men that have spent the best years of their youth studying dead languages, have been suddenly turned into merchants for the nonce.

CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

In the working of the public services bribery and corruption is known to exist to a lamentable extent in the lower ranks. We are told it cannot be proved, that it is impossible to eradicate it. But would a business man take over a large industrial concern which was rotten at the core and not proceed to put his house in order? Officials come and go, but how often do we hear of one that makes any effort to eradicate this cancer from a Department? They mostly sit up in the clouds and pretend it does not exist. A subordinate on Rs. 250 per mensem drives a motor car, runs an expensive flat and backs horses at every race meeting, under the very nose of the Head of his Department. Everyone knows how it is done, but because it "can't be proved" nobody takes any notice.

I hope to see the day when a business Government whether with a majority or minority of Indian Councillors will resolutely tackle these questions. Will the introduction of the Chelmsford-Montagu Reform Proposals bring us any nearer the realization of the practical reforms to which I have referred? Unfortunately we cannot expect this from the class of Reformers who are now clamouring for immediate Home Rule. I have never heard the Home Rule Party give as one of their reasons for wanting Home Rule that they would produce a business Government. Many years must elapse before we have in India a large body of electors who have been fitted by education and training for a Commercial career. The pernicious system of training boys with the sole aim of securing a soft Government post with a pension, must first be changed. And I believe it will be. India is on the threshold of an era of great Industrial development, which will do far more for her progress than any Legislative reforms. If Indians are really concerned for the solid advancement of their country, for the building up for instance of a high code of commercial morality and are not merely place seekers, then they must start at once to secure to their sons the education that will fit them to be leaders of a nation of men esteemed in the marts of the world for their solid honesty and soul of honour.

Lord Sydenham at the meeting of the Indo-British Association last month said "India needs business men." The Indians who may come forward in the future as legislators with the necessary business education and training to work for practical reforms in Government administration may depend upon the support of the non-official community. It has been said in some quarters that the European Association is against the introduction of the Reforms promised by the Secretary of State on 20th August, 1917, and that this attitude implies a breach of faith. This is hardly fair. What we have said all along is, that India is not ready to manage her own affairs and that progress in that direction must be slow. Our resolution tonight shows that we accept the Proposals in principle but that when representation of the people, castes and races of India is granted the rights of the non-official European must not be overlooked. The Hon. Mr. Ironside and our own Hon. Mr. Malcom Hogg have stood up valiantly at Simla for commercial interests but how much more effectually would they speak in the Legislative Council with a solid backing of Councillors representing the interests of the non-official community? The Bombay Presidency Trades Association whom I represent on your Committee have not been asked, as the Calcutta Trades Association were, to formulate their views on the Reform Proposals. Whatever may be the reason for this neglect I am glad to take this opportunity on their behalf of supporting the resolution before the meeting.

MR. GUTHRIE.

Mr. Guthrie said he spoke on behalf of the Europeans who were employed in the industries of this country. They occupied positions in this country whereby they came into contact with the poorer class of men who had been grossly neglected, and whom they knew better than those gentlemen who lived at Simla. The non-official element, the men of commerce, trade and industry in this country were in virtue of their position much better qualified than the Secretary of State on a six months' cold weather trip. They had been told that the whole atmosphere of India was charged with anti-European sentiment; he rather doubted it. From conversations he had with Indians and men who knew India he found that the feeling was not anti-European but to a large extent anti-official. (Cheers.). The official element was acting in such a manner that it was alienating the feelings of the non-official Europeans. The feeling was not anti-European, but anti-official. The reason for not granting self-government to Indians was because Indians had not got that much education by which they could understand what was meant by self-government. They must organise, he continued, like the Home Rulers and send telegrams to the Viceroy as the Home Rulers did, but for that purpose they must have the presiding genius of "The Bombay Chronicle". (Laughter.). He feared, however, that such an agitation was likely to be successful.

MR. WELBY.

Mr. Welby, Secretary of the European Association, said that as the Association's final statements on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme have been sent to the Government of India and would be published in a few days it was unnecessary for him to discuss the scheme in detail. He wished, however, to emphasise the erroneousness of one asumption underlying the whole scheme—the assumption that the pace of the transition right up to the very last stage could be regulated by Parliament on the advice of the Secretary of State and the Government of India and with strict reference to India's increase in fitness for self-government. Mr. Welby said:—"Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, to do them justice, are alive to the necessity of making British authority the judge of the pace, and they lay it down that the judgment is to be on the evidence that the peoples of India give of their success in bearing limited responsibilities and of their aptitude for heavier burdens. Unfortunately, it is one which, under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme and the conditions it will create cannot be applied for more than a very few years. It is my belief, a belief shared by the Council of the Association, that, as we approach the later stages of the transition, progress so-called will be determined, not by any opinion which Parliament may form of the developing capacity of the Indian peoples, but by the immense difficulties, unforeseen by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, or carrying on in the reserved departments under British bureaucratic control. It is my belief that, if the present scheme be introduced, the grant of full self-government will be precipitated, will be compelled, by administrative difficulties, while as yet the peoples of India are known to be utterly unfit for it."

Giving his reason for this belief, the speaker invited the audience to consider the circumstances in which to-day the British Raj maintained law and order and to contrast them with the circumstances in which, under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, it would still be responsible for law and order when most other responsibilities had been transferred. To-day the authority of the British Raj pervaded the whole field of administration. The obedience of the people to it was instinctive and born of familiarity with that omnipresent power. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme would change all that. The direct authority of the British Raj would be confined to a few departments, the number of which would be ever declining. Thus the people in their daily lives would become less and less familiar with and respectful of the distinctively British authority. But it was not only for this reason that the maintenance of law and order in the later stages of the transition would be difficult.

DIVISION OF SUBJECTS.

It was specially to be noted that the departments likely to be transferred to Indian Ministerial control would be those comparatively popular and that the departments reserved to the British bureaucratic portion of the Government would be departments that taxed and restrained and punished. Hence not only would the people be less familiar with British authority but they would associate it more and more with taxation and punishment. Hitherto the British bureaucracy, when its necessary but seemingly coercive or extortionate measures had been unpopular, had been able to draw on the goodwill earned by its more obviously benevolent work in education, medical relief, famine relief, public works and so forth. After a few years of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, it would no longer be able to do that. Further, whereas it had hitherto seemed a permanent authority, now it would be declared to all men to be transient, which would deprive its decisions even in the departments it reserved to itself of all appearance of finality and thus encourage agitation and defiance. For all these reasons, after a few years it would be found impossible to carry on work in the reserved departments. That meant that, before the Government of India, or the Secretary of State, or Parliament felt the peoples of India were fit for self-government, it would have to be conceded—simply on account of the practical difficulty of working the reserved departments and keeping law and order when British authority had been made unfamiliar to the people, identified mainly with unpopular departments and declared to be ephemeral.

The speaker asked the audience to realise that they were not at the beginning of a slow transitional process, every stage of which could be nicely fixed by enquiry into the political awakening of the Indian peoples. They were on a slope down, the latter part of which they would have to go at break-neck speed, not because anyone thought that wise, but because it would be impossible to pause. Members of the European Association should understand this and begin to act at once. The speaker appealed for closer cooperation with and more vigorous support of the European Association.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

In view of the interest which has been taken recently in the subject of cotton cultivation in Bengal, a lengthy report on the subject by the Director of Agriculture is published. The report indicates the measures which are being taken and difficulties of growing cotton in Bengal. The Governor has decided to depute Mr. N. N. Pillai, weaving expert to the Bengal Government, to hold an enquiry as regards the number of charkas, (Indian spinning machines) in use, their requirements in the way of raw cotton and how these requirements can be met.

Lady Craddock has returned to Rangoon and will remain at the Government House, where the Lieut.-Governor is due on November 19 on the conclusion of his lengthy tour.

MADRAS COTTON MILLS LOCK-OUT.

LOOTING SCARE IN THE CITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

There has been no semblance of disorderliness in connection with the lock-out at Buckingham and Carnatic mills, but the news that the mills had been closed spread throughout the city yesterday and in many places, bazaarmen closed their shops in apprehension of looting. The men met yesterday at the residence of Mr. E. L. Iyer on Harris Road.

Early this morning, a body of mill hands numbering about 500 left Choolay with a view to proceed to Government House, evidently for the purpose of laying their grievances before the Governor. The Police intercepted them and the crowd then proceeded in the direction of George Town. There was quite a scare here and in Godown Street merchants closed their shops, but the men informed the shop-keepers that they had no intention whatever of looting. They had an idea of proceeding to Messrs. Binny and Co. to interview Sir Clement Simpson, but changed their minds and returned to their homes.

The Police under Dewan Bahadur Paranjoti Naidu kept a vigilant eye over the crowd. Mr. Wadia in a letter to the press says that he will be present at the meeting of the Perambur labourers this afternoon and will advise them, as he advised their few leaders who went to him yesterday, to obey the order of their employers.

SOLDIERS CONVICTED ROBBERY.

JUDGE'S STRONG COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

In the robbery case against three soldiers at the Allahabad High Court, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" by six to three. The Chief Justice in summing up said there was not the smallest doubt that Mrs. Molong was robbed by some soldiers. It was a very cowardly act and he felt ashamed that British soldiers should have acted in that way. But, at same time, he must say in this country and in these days of war when a large number of soldiers were everywhere very few acts of that nature had been perpetrated and he thought that it was to the very great credit of British and Indian soldiers that there had been very few of cowardly acts such as the one in present case. His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority and reserved the sentence, as he wished to see the character sheets of the accused, who had served for eleven years and taken part in the present war.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Depression in the Bay still moving westwards, is approaching the south Madras coast. Disturbance in the extreme north of India is only feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras coast and local in Orissa. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and south Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Saugor Island one inch; False Point, Calingapatam three-quarters; Gopalpur one; Vizagapatam a half.

Forecast:—Southward extension of rain along Madras coast.

NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

A Colombo message says the north-east monsoon has now definitely set in and ships are moored in the harbour facing the north-east.

A RVAL ITO STEEL.

Dr. W. Rosenhain, in an address on "Aluminium and its Alloys" at the British Science Exhibition, said that aluminium alloy was not a German monoply. A Zeppelin framework had a tensile strength of 25 tons to the square inch, but this was not so good as the combination of lightness with high strength that could be produced in this country. Comparing steel having a tensile strength of 28 tons to the square inch with pure aluminium of 7 tons strength to the square inch, he said that the length of a vertical bar of steel that could just carry its own weight would be 19,000 feet, and of aluminium 14,000. But with alloy the length af the aluminium bar would be extended to 50,000 feet. In large structures like bridges the weight of the structure was so great that the weight of a train was almost negligible, but the point came where the span could only just carry itself; and, in comparison with steel, the light alloys of aluminium could increase the limiting span threefold. There was great expenditure of energy in starting and stopping electric trains, and if the heavy steel parts of locomotives could be replaced by light alloys there would be quicker starting and stopping, and an important saving. There was a prejudice against aluminium, and the permanence and stability of the alloys had been questioned, but research had cleared away doubts. The main consideration that interfered with the use of aluminium was that of cost. Aluminium was extraordinarily plentiful in the earth's crust, and we needed a method of extracting it cheaply. Cheap electricity was essential, and he looked for this to the full utilisation of our water supply.

The following resolution was passed at a general meeting of the Rangoon Arya Samaj on 29th September:—"The Arya Samaj, Rangoon, strongly supports the Hon. Mr. Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill and prays his Excellency the Viceroy to support the same and pass it into law."

DOCTORS AND THE EPIDEMIC.

NOTES ON TUESDAY'S MEETING.

BY "MEDICUS."

The adjourned meeting of the medical practitioners of Bombay was sparsely attended. Most of the well-known medical men who were present on the first day were absent and no European official attended. A good deal of time was taken by discussion on the resolution to form a commission of investigation and eventually a majority was secured to pass a resolution requesting the Government to appoint a committee of Europeans and Indians to investigate the etiology of the prevailing fever. Many voted against and a good number refrained from voting, probably, because it was felt that it was useless to make all this "bundobast" about a disease that is assumed to be "Influenza." As it is prevailing all over the world and there are hundreds of workers busy studying it all over, it is perhaps not without reason that many thought it would be a waste of time to study here a disease that has assumed pandemic proportions. Besides, if it is influenza, this disease, in previous epidemics, has already been well studied and little or nothing will be added to our knowledge of it by the investigation of a committee here. Perhaps it was also this reason that prompted Dr. Patel to move an amendment that the sanitary condition of India and its influence on the virulence of the epidemic should also be investigated. The study of the sanitary condition of India would be a tall task which would require work of a great magnitude. It is to be seen how far the Government will be willing to undertake such a task. The study of the sanitary condition of Bombay would be a different matter and perhaps much would be gained if a commission were to be appointed to do so. To investigate the etiology of a rare disease and one which started locally is quite a different matter and much light might be thrown on the question by a committee of experts. But to study the etiology of a disease which is believed to be Influenza and which is raging all over the world, seems to be a waste of time.

The Bacteriologist speaks

After the resolution question was passed, Dr. N. Surveyor, M.D. (Bom.), M.R.C.P., D.P.H., our well-known and popular bacteriologist, rose and spoke about his bacteriological experience and ascribed the difficulty of finding out the pathogenic microbe to the dust-laden condition of Bombay, by which he meant that people here inhale so much dust which is full of microbes that their air passage was full of all sorts of microbes that live together there. He was of opinion that dust was responsible for the increase of respiratory diseases, especially broncho-pneumonia here, and ended his discourse by a brief discussion on the question of a third recrudescence, which he thinks may possibly take place again before long. The long and short of Dr. Surveyor's discourse was its uninteresting character, which did not enlighten anybody on any problem of this obscure disease which might have helped his less experienced *confreres*.

Dr. Parakh next rose and talked about his experience of the vaccine treatment, both as preventive and curative of this disease. In Dr. Parakh's opinion vaccine is a good agent which has given him most gratifying results and no doubt the profession will soon be in a position to verify Dr. Parakh's opinion.

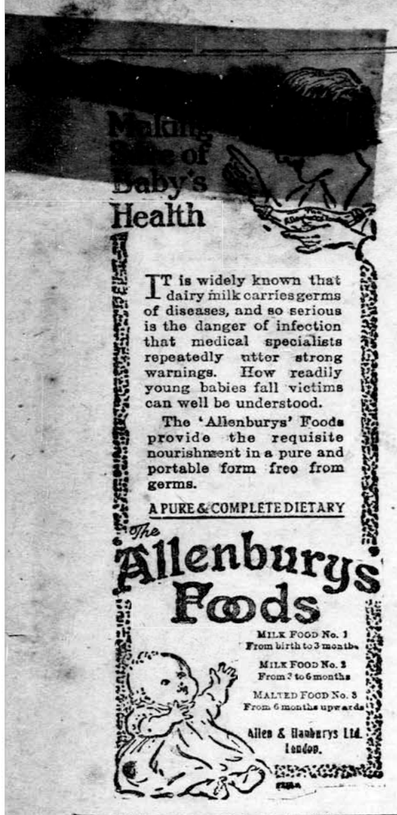
An interesting Discourse

The last speaker was Dr. A. S. Erulker, M.D., B.S. (London), who gave us a most interesting description of the clinical phases of this disease, just the kind of information that the busy practitioners wanted to know. Dr. Erulker, who has the advantage of great lucidity of expression combined with his high medical attainment, kept his audience deeply interested throughout and at the end was warmly applauded. He thought that the disease was not Influenza and gave reasons for believing so, one of which was the question of immunity which influenza does not confer and which this disease does.

Possibility of third epidemic.

After quoting numerous instances and interesting observations on influenza abroad, especially in the German Army, in America and here, in India, Dr. Erulker talked of the possibility of a third recrudescence which he thinks probable. He then discussed the effects of "Alleline", a principle of garlic in the treatment of this disease, particularly in pneumonia cases, and he exhibited some remarkable charts to show the effect of the medicine on the temperature, pulse and respiration. That the treatment appears to have a remarkable effect was admitted by all, and though Dr. Erulker, himself, does not claim that it is a specific he thinks that the results he has obtained encourages further trial of this drug which is prepared by Zambletti of Milan, Italy. The next meeting is going to take place on Tuesday next when it is hoped that some of our well-known London M.D's like Majors Row, Judah, Gilder and Drs. Barucha and Shrigaokar will give us the benefit of their medical experience as Dr. Erulker, one of their colleagues, has kindly done.

MEDICUS.


Making sure of Baby's Health
IT is widely known that dairy milk carries germs of diseases, and so serious is the danger of infection that medical specialists repeatedly utter strong warnings. How readily young babies fall victims can well be understood.
The 'Allenburys' Foods provide the requisite nourishment in a pure and portable form free from germs.
A PURE & COMPLETE DIETARY
The Allenburys Foods
MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months.
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards
Allen & Hanburys Ltd. London.

Rs. 7-8

Cossi Silk Complete for one Suit

Rs. 17-8.

Pure Silk for one suit Complete.

PURE COSSI SILK DHOTIE

with plain and fancy borders. Suitable for Ladies, and Gentlemen's use.
Size 5 yards by 44 inches.
Price, Rs. 11-8 per Dhotie.

PURE COSSI SILK CHADAR

(WRAPPER)

with plain border on sides .. .. Rs. 7
with fancy border on sides .. .. Rs. 10
Size 3 yards by 50 inches.

Order from—

PADDY SILK Mfg. Co.

BENARES CITY.

GENERAL DEBILITY OR DEFICIENCY OF VITAL FORCES
CAN BE SPEEDILY REMOVED BY

RATNAKAR PILLS.

The great Ayurvedic remedy for nervous and functional exhaustion.

Speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparts vigour to the most debilitated constitutions and makes life ten times more enjoyable. A few weeks' use will convince you.

What eminent men say:—

RAJKUMAR AMIR SIMHJI, HEIR APPARENT VIRPUR (Kathiawar) says:—"This new product of your vast learning and experience in Ayurvedic Science is a wonder in the world of Tonics."

RAI SAHIB MUL CHAND SAHGAL, Retired Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, writes:—"I have used Pandit Bihari Lal's Ratnakar Vati and find that it gives tone to the system and improves general health and working capacity. The simple fact that it is prepared by an experienced Vedic Physician of well established reputation is a guarantee of its wholesomeness."

Price packet of 40 Pills Rs. 2-8 by V.P.P. Rs. 2-12

For Ratnakar Pills and other Ayurvedic medicines for all sorts of complaints apply to

PT. BIHARI LAL SHASTRI,
Proprietor, Ratnakar Aushdhalaya,
Papar Mandi, LAHORE.

IN BOMBAY
and its suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price **Rs. 8** per piece.

Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried. WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (INDIA.)

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 3 prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisam.

REFORM COMMITTEES.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

Following are the resolutions passed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held on 24th October, 1918.

Resolution I.—The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee enters its most emphatic protest against the decision of the Government of India declining to permit the Congress and League Deputations to proceed to England. In the opinion of the Council the matter is of great National importance and urgency and therefore the deputation should be allowed to proceed to England immediately. The Secretaries be authorised to communicate this resolution by wire to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy.

Resolution II.—In view of the extreme poverty of India, the famine conditions prevaling at present all over the country and the imperative necessity of meeting the growing educational, sanitary, industrial and other pressing internal needs this Council disapproves of the resolution passed by the Imperial Legislative Council for a further contribution in money towards War expenditure and is of opinion that it does not represent Indian public opinion. The Secretaries be authorised to communicate this resolution by wire to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy.

Resolution III.—This Council is costrained to lodge its emphatic protest against the composition of the two Committees appointed under the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals inasmuch at it ignores the resolution of the Special Session of the Congress and the Moslem League on the subject as well as the recommendations contained in Resolution No. 17 appearing on the agenda of the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th September last, copies of which are appended to this Resolution. The Secretaries be authorised to communicate this resolution by wire to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy.

Resolution of the Special Session:—

The two non-official members of the Committee should be elected one by the All-India Congress Committee and the other by the Council of the Moslem League, while the co-opted non-official member for each province should be elected by the Provincial Congress Committee of that Province.

Resolution No. 17:—(Indian Legislative Council).

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that immediate steps be taken to submit a representation to his Majesty's Government—

(a) that the appointment of—

(i) *one* Indian Non-Official on the Committee to advise on the question of the separation of the Indian from Provincial functions and to recommend which of the functions assigned to the province should be transferred subjects, and

(ii) of *two* Non-Official Indians on the Committee to examine constituencies, franchises and the composition of the Legislative Council in each province, shall be made in accordance with the recommendation of the elected members of the Indian Legislative Council;

(b) that the appointment of one Indian Non-Official from each province on each Committee shall be made in accordance with the recommendation of the elected members of the provincial Legislative Council concerned,

RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

Resolution IV.—In view of the fact that the system of partial responsible Government by Reserved and Transferred subjects proposed to be introduced in the provinces is a novel experiment never hitherto tried in any part of the world and that therefore its success is naturally regarded in many quarters as problematical, this Council is under the circumstances of opinion that the experiment of provincial responsible Government should be tried in one or two select advanced Provinces. This Council is further of opinion that Bombay being admittedly the most advanced province there should be no subject on the Reserved list and full responsible Government should be established therein from the very start.

All District Congress Committees and other bodies affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be requested to hold public meetings to support the resolution.

Resolved further that a Committee consisting of Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, B. B. Joshi. P. K. Telang, Dr. A. S. Erulkar and Secretaries be appointed to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution for submission to the functions Committee.

Resolution V.—This Council is of opinion that one lakh of rupees should be collected from this Province as its contribution towards the expenditure of the proposed Congress Deputation to England and requests the District Congress Committees and other affiliated bodies to communicate to the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee what amount they are prepared to contribute.

Resolution VI.—This Council supports the suggestion made by Mr. Natesan and others that the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya should be elected President of the 33rd Indian National Congress to be held in Delhi. A copy of the resolution be sent by wire to the General Secretaries of the Congress.

Copies of the first four resolutions be sent to the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association with a request whether they would agree to hold a public meeting under the joint auspices of the Association and of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

"Glaxo is about the only food that can be given whilst the mother is still nursing——it never upsets the Baby." *Extract from a Nurse's Letter.*

If Baby does not thrive on his mother's milk, if he does not put on weight as he should and is peevish and fretful—give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast. You will quickly see how much good it does him, for he will be contented and happy, will sleep peacefully and will steadily increase in weight from that day onwards.

A Mother says: "Glaxo is truly a marvellous preparation and a boon and a blessing to every mother." And so it is, for not only is it a complete food for baby from birth, but "it agrees with baby just like breast milk," so that, as the nurse quoted above says, even a baby still at the breast can be given Glaxo without his being upset.

This is indeed a boon to the nursing mother, for if her breast milk does not satisfy baby, or if she cannot stand the strain of continual breast feeding, she can give a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, so that while baby still has plenty of breast milk his hunger is fully satisfied and his mother is relieved of any undue strain upon her strength.

A BONNIE GLAXO BABY.

Glaxo for Adults

in Sickness, Convalescence, Dyspepsia and Insomnia.

Milk is the first food of mankind and when sickness or accident reduces the body's strength then milk is the food that is generally relied upon to help recovery. Ordinary milk, however, has its disadvantages. It is liable to contamination, is distasteful to many and frequently found indigestible. Far better in such cases is it to use Glaxo instead of ordinary milk.

Glaxo provides all the valuable nutriment of the best pure rich milk and cream, but in a form which eliminates the disadvantages of ordinary milk. Not only is Glaxo bacteriologically pure, but the flavour is delicious and the Glaxo Process makes it easily assimilable by even the weakest digestion. Being in dry form it is free from all risk of contamination, and is prepared by mixing with boiling water only. It can be administered either in the dry form, as a thick cream, or as a liquid milk—and can be used instead of ordinary milk for invalid cooking.

A night-cap of hot, delicious Glaxo tends to promote healthy restful sleep, and those who dislike ordinary milk find Glaxo not only delicious and easily digested but also most nourishing and sustaining.

Many mothers accustom baby to a bottle or two of Glaxo right from birth, and this is often the most satisfactory way of feeding baby. For, should his mother become ill, worried or upset, so that her milk is affected, or should she have to go away suddenly or be prevented from getting home in time to feed baby, she knows that he will take his Glaxo quite contentedly, will be satisfied and happy, and that the regularity of his feeding—so important to baby's well-being—will not be interrupted.

ANOTHER MOTHER says: "I think Glaxo is a splendid food, and I would not be without it; I find it so handy when I am going out, for, if I leave a nice feed of Glaxo, I know that baby will be all right."

Many babies have Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and ANOTHER MOTHER says: "At first I fed baby at the breast alternately with Glaxo, then with Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and now on Glaxo only. My baby is very strong and bright and most active, and I return many thanks for all the advice you gave me when I made enquiries to you concerning the feeding with Glaxo."

Feeding baby in this way also does away with all the fuss and worry usually associated with weaning, for it is a simple matter, when weaning time comes, to gradually reduce the number of breast feeds until baby is being fed entirely on Glaxo.

But this is not the only way in which Glaxo is a help to the nursing mother. She can, by taking Glaxo herself, or milk puddings made with Glaxo, not only build up her own strength, but also increase and improve her own milk, as did a mother who says: "I feel I must write and inform you that I have been taking Glaxo since my baby was born. The result has been marvellous. I had very little milk when she was born, but since taking Glaxo it has increased very much and baby has gained over 8 ozs. a week."

Glaxo is not a fancy food sold at a fancy profit, but is entirely composed of the purest of milk enriched with extra cream and milk sugar and costs you but a trifle more than ordinary milk. The secret of its success is in the Glaxo Process, which not only makes Glaxo absolutely safe and germ-free, but also breaks down the nourishing curd of the milk into soft, easily digestible particles, so that even the weakest baby can obtain all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo he swallows.

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)——————, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

If your breast milk does not satisfy baby, give him Glaxo either in turn with the breast or as his sole food, and his feeding will give you no trouble. Not only will baby thrive and grow stronger and bigger day by day, but you will have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no bother about sterilising or boiling milk, no cooking, no waste, no milk bill. With Glaxo all the pasteurising and sterilising has already been done for you, and you have no milk to buy for baby, because Glaxo itself is milk and cream. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo according to the directions on the tin—so that Glaxo is not only the safe food for baby, but also the easiest to prepare and very economical.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO THE COURTS OF SPAIN AND ITALY.

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is not only perfect from a scientific and clinical point of view but is so easily prepared. I do not think such a good food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the Medical Profession too strongly." *(Signed)*——————
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H.

Ask Your Doctor!

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please communicate with "Glaxo" SALES MANAGER, 166-170, Hornby Road, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The "Madelaine"

SEMI-RIMLESS PINCE-NEZ

Combines all the advantages of actual Rimless Glasses with the addition of extra strength and protection from breakage.

The lenses are held in position by slender, almost invisible metal bands, sunk in the edges of the lenses.

They possess all the elegance of Rimless without their fragile character.

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East:
CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application.

Safety Hair Destroyer.

Painless and stainless single application removes hair from any part of body.

Price Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

T. P. LAL & CO.,
BARBHAI MOHOLLA, STREET, BOMBAY 8.

Absolutely Free

30 years experience
late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

Get Good Sight

By removing the cause of bad sight don't commit the common error and take to spectacles as the only remedy for eye-trouble. They will correct your sight, but what you want is something to cure your eyes, viz:—the Actina treatment. Actina has succeeded where specialists had called, simply because it assists, and not opposes, Nature, it is essentially a natural treatment and the hundreds of testimonials are proof that it is a successful treatment. To use it is simplicity itself—remove the two screw caps from the Actina Instrument to the eyes and inhaled through the mouth and nostrils, sets up and maintains a healthy circulation in all parts of the eye, removes congestion and restores the organ to perfect health. It is just as effective in other Catarrhal Diseases, such as Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, etc. Invest Rs. 25-8 in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Diseases" containing particulars of Conditional Free Offer and convincing testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.), Sole Agency, Batala (India).

the ACTINA Way

ASK FOR **MARNIK'S** AGUE MIXTURE

A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers

Sold of all Chemists or from

MARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ORDINARY STYLE

WEST END "SOWAR" WRIST WATCH

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING „ .. „ 43
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW PATENT STYLE.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. -- Sold by all Chemists.

Telephone No. 2031. Tel. Ad.:—"INSTALL" Bombay.

COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR

(Trade Mark Registered.)

The most efficient remedy based on scientific priciples against the recurrence of the plague and for exterminating the rats.

THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.

Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

It is undoubtedly the best of its kind now made. And in countries where it has been tested it has displaced all similar Vermin Exterminators.

Stocks at all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS—

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS

Kaminia Oil

(REGISTERED)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brainworkers, and Students, as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides, it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-15 for 3 bottles.

V. P. EXTRA.

SOLE AGENTS—

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co. No. 253, JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

TO STOP THE SO-CALLED

Third Attack of Influenza

Use "BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS"

One dose of Mixture or three Ague pills to be taken daily.

Thereby Curtail Doctors' Bills.

PRICE: AGUE MIXTURE Rs. 1-4 PER BOT.
„ AGUE PILLS „ 1-8 „ „

Our Mixture has made a name for the last FORTY YEARS and it is a POSITIVE CURE for all KINDS OF FEVERS.

MANUFACTURERS:

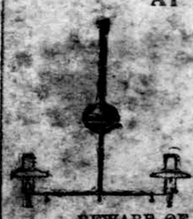
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.,

LIMITED.

WARLI, BOMBAY No. 18.

Telegraphic Address.—"BATLIWALLA" WARLI, BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COOK BETTER

[illegible] Annapurna Cooker. It is [illegible] and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BEST HAIR TONIC

KESHAVKANT

HAIR OIL

Ask for free sample from

Dwarkadas Jagmohandas & Co
147 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audits of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
[illegible] Road, BOMBAY.

P. P. RELE & SONS

Rubber Stam

Manufacturers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OXYLO

Stitched Cotton Duck Belting

The "OXYLO" Belt is made by the Gandy Belting Co. in their largest factory devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Stitched Cotton Duck Belting. The foundation of the "OXYLO" Belt is a special weave of extra heavy cotton duck woven at the makers own duck mills. When you buy the "OXYLO" Belt you get the best Duck Belt that money and experience can produce. The "OXYLO" Belt is absolutely uniform in quality, run straight and true, and of the best material and workmanship.

SIZES IN STOCK: 3 and 4 in. wide 4 ply. 4 and 6 in wide 6 ply.

PRICES AND LITERATURE ON APPLICATION

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.

Telephone: No. 3101. 50 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. Telegrams: "STOVE."

WHERE will you DRIVE to select
A PRESENTATION ARTICLE WORTH
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000?

DON'T waste your time in solving the problem

SIMPLY NOTE OUR ADDRESS—

NAROTAMDAS BHAU,

SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY 2

WHERE ARTICLES OF GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES ARE READY AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.